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## MR. BONAR LAW SAYS UNIONISTS WILL SACRIFICE

Leader at Wallend Tells 16,000 Persons His Party Is Ready to Accept Invitation to Seek Ulster Problem Solution

## PEACE IS DESIRED

Sir Edward Carson Declares He Will Consider Overtures Consistent With Covenant They Had Been Driven to Make

LONDON—Mr. Bonar Law addressed a public meeting at Wallend last night, making the first important announcement on behalf of the Unionist party since the recess. Some 16,000 people were present in the skating rink.

Referring to Mr. Asquith's Ladybank speech Mr. Bonar Law said that if he correctly understood Mr. Asquith, his speech constituted an invitation to endeavor to secure a settlement.

"If," Bonar Law said, "he does mean to extend such an invitation we shall not decline to respond." The Unionists would consider any proposals made with a real desire to find a solution if one were possible.

He declared also that he believed the country had never stood in a position of graver peril. He could not, however, believe that a point would be reached when the difficulties would be settled by bloodshed. Both sides, he maintained, have their responsibility, and speaking for the Unionists he said that no question of party advantage or interest would weigh in the balance.

"Has Mr. Asquith," he asked, "the right to drive out the people of Ulster unless he has definite proof that the people of this country are with him?" This point, Mr. Bonar Law urged, should be definitely tested and, he continued, if Mr. Asquith is wrong he would have been saved from one of the greatest mistakes and greatest crimes which have ever been committed by any statesman.

"There are," Mr. Bonar Law continued, "three alternatives: First, to proceed with the bill under Parliament act; second, to submit the question to the judgment of the people, and third, to arrange a settlement which will obviate some of the dangers we dread and so at least prevent a civil war. To secure a settlement I shall be ready to make almost any sacrifice except that of national interests and honor."

Sir Edward Carson also spoke, stating he would consider any overtures when put in plain language, but that no offer was of any use unless consistent with the covenant they had been driven by government into making. "I have," he said, "to deal with men in deadly earnest who have decided if necessary to fight to a finish."

## CANADA FORMING UNIONIST LEAGUE

TORONTO, Ont.—The Unionist League, with branches in the big cities of Canada, is being organized for enlisting men and raising money to assist the anti-home rule campaign in Ulster. Wednesday night 1500 men were enlisted in Toronto.

A few days ago a similar enlistment was made at Winnipeg. Among those who have enrolled are former soldiers whose time on the reserve has expired and are therefore no longer on the war office payroll.

## DUMA TO INQUIRE INTO KIEFF TRIAL PRESS PERSECUTION

LONDON—An urgent interpellation regarding the persecution of the press, especially as regards the Kieff trial, was introduced in the Russian Duma by Cadet Part Milkoff declaring that the persecution of the press had reached record proportions. He further maintained that the Duma members had the right to express an opinion on a subject which was of so much importance to Russia.

After the discussion, during which the members of the extreme right declared the Duma could not become a meeting of sympathy for Jews, the interpellation was carried.

## TURCO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT IS REACHED ON ALL MAIN ISSUES

LONDON—After an interview with the Russian ambassador in Constantinople David Bey left for Berlin yesterday. Agreement has, it is understood, been arrived at with Russia on all the main points at issue and the agreement will be signed when some minor questions have been settled.

## RAILROAD OWNERSHIP BY GOVERNMENT IS ADVOCATED

Clifford Thorne of Iowa Commission, Says Private Possession Costs This Country More Than \$400,000,000 Every Year Which Public Credit Would Save

WASHINGTON—Government ownership of railroads as a remedy for high finance, low wages and high rates was brought forward in the discussion of railway physical valuation today at the twenty fifth annual convention of the National Association of Railway Commissioners by Clifford Thorne of the Iowa commission, on Wednesday, elected first vice-president of the association.

"Private ownership of American railroads," said Mr. Thorne discussing a paper by Max Thelan of the California commission, "is costing us more than \$400,000,000 a year. This is due simply to the fact that our credit is better than theirs."

"We could make this saving, yet retain all the present staffs of experts, all the high salaried officials, presidents, vice-presidents, general managers, traffic managers and the others. We would substitute merely the citizen for the stockholder."

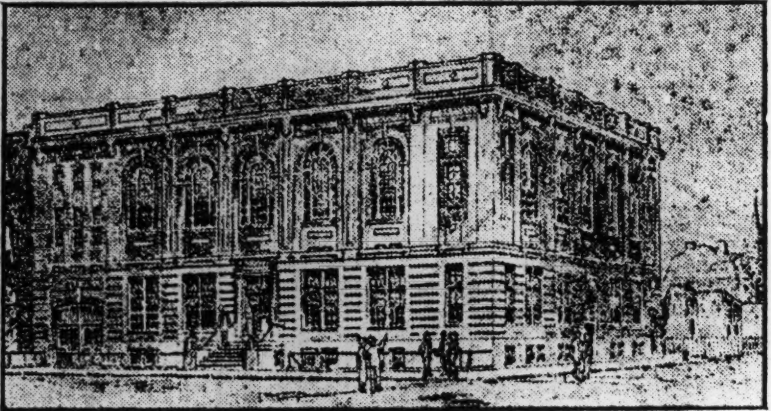
"The northeastern railroads," continued Mr. Thorne, "are today asking for a 5 per cent increase in freight rates."

amounting to approximately \$40,000,000 annually. This percentage applied to all railroads would total about \$100,000,000. If it were possible to purchase the outstanding securities at market prices or at par and issue 3 per cent bonds to get the money with which to do it, we would save enough money yearly to allow all this increase asked by the eastern roads, and to extend the same advance to all the other railroads, and then double that amount again, putting three times as much as they are asking for into better property and then have \$100,000,000 to distribute in wages to labor every year. We could do this and not raise freight rates one penny.

"More than four fifths of the civilized nations of the world own and operate their railroads. The average charges for freight and passenger service here are higher than in Germany or England."

"I prophesy that before the national appraisal just begun by the federal government shall have been completed government ownership of railroads will be one of the great political issues of the day."

## MUSICIANS' HOME TO HAVE ONE OF LARGEST ASSEMBLY ROOMS



How new building of Boston Musicians Mutual Relief Society at St. Botolph and Garrison streets will look when finished

## OLD BATTLE CRAFT TAKES FINAL SAIL OF LONG CAREER

After lying at the Charles River stores more than a month, during which time she was stripped of all mental and usable material, the old U. S. S. Santee of civil war times was towed to the east side of Governor's island today to be burned. In tow of the tugs Taurus and Vesta, the historic hulk moved slowly down the harbor, and was shoved on the beach at flood tide, 11:26 a. m.

In practically the same position that the old sound steamer Connecticut was recently burned, the Santee settled in the muck. Built many years ago, the Santee saw service in the civil war, was later a training ship, and finally became a prison and station ship at the naval academy at Annapolis, Md.

Disposed of by the government for \$3000 to a Philadelphia firm, the craft was taken to Baltimore, patched up to stand her last sea voyage and towed to Boston.

## CHAMBER PARTY VISITING PLANTS IN EAST BOSTON

Trolleys to Maverick square, East Boston, carried the members of the Boston chamber of commerce industrial excursion to waiting automobiles today. The contemplated harbor improvements of the directors of the port and the general layout of the East Boston Company land were looked over and thence the plants of the General Electric, Engel Cone Shoe, Federal Tool, Mead Morrison Manufacturing, Standard Oil and Maverick Cotton Mills companies will be inspected.

After visiting Wood Island park and Orient Heights, the party will return by way of Winthrop and Beachmont. This trip is a postponed excursion from two weeks ago.

## MRS. EATON IS ACQUITTED

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—Mrs. Jennie May Eaton was acquitted early today on the charge of having murdered her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, U. S. N., retired. On March 8 Admiral Eaton passed away. Mrs. Eaton was arrested March 20.

Trophies of musical instruments will decorate the proscenium arch of the assembly room of the Musicians Mutual Relief Society building at St. Botolph and Garrison streets, for which the cornerstone will be laid tomorrow by James Kenny. The soffits of the ceiling will be decorated with figures characteristic of music. The modeling will be done by I. Kirchmayer, architectural sculptor.

The building of which Maher & Winchester are the architects is on the former site of the Allen gymnasium and will be of modern fireproof construction throughout. It will have a frontage of 100 feet on St. Botolph street and 80 feet on Garrison street, with a height of 50 feet above the street level. The assembly room will be one of the largest in Boston.

## JOHN LIND BEGINS REPORT TO PRESIDENT ON MEXICO

Special Envoy, It Is Said, Has Proposed to General Huerta Plan for Holding Constitutional Ballot—Mr. Wilson Will Discuss New Peace Plan

VERACRUZ—John Lind, special American envoy, today began work on his report of the Mexican election which he will forward to Washington for President Wilson's information.

Mr. Lind, it is said, has proposed to President Huerta a plan for holding a constitutional election in Mexico. It provides for a cessation of all hostilities for a definite period. The nominations would be made in regular form and an election held where the polls would be safeguarded by the civil and not the military authorities. It is believed here that this plan may be endorsed in the new declaration of policy.

NORFOLK, Va.—In command of Rear Admiral Boush, the battleships Rhode Island, Virginia, New Jersey and Nebraska are headed today for Mexican waters. Their destination is Veracruz.

WASHINGTON—With the administration declaration of policy regarding Mexico complete, President Wilson marked time today. He will submit it in its entirety to the cabinet tomorrow. After it is approved it will be turned over to Secretary of State Bryan for transmission to the world powers. Not until then will its contents be made public.

It is known that the policy will insist that there is no hope of restoring order in Mexico until a constitutional government can be established there. It will state that not only Gen. Huerta but the officials who have been his chief lieutenants in the last year's developments under his administration must eliminate themselves. If not it will be proposed that they must be eliminated. But the details of how this is to be brought about are not divulged.

## MR. VANDERLIP SAYS POLITICS BAR BANK PLAN

Sponsor of Government Central Money Reserve, in Chicago, Says Intelligent Judgment of Committee Favors His Plan

## BOND BANKERS MEET

CHICAGO—Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, is here to address the annual convention dinner of the Investment Bankers Association of America tonight. He declared that if "political barriers" were removed the plan he advocated of a government central bank would be the central feature of the new currency law.

"Every one who has studied the subject knows that we must have one central reserve," said Mr. Vanderlip. "The regional bank scheme only disguises this central reserve under a name and gives to a political board power to make 12 banks, one through forced loans. We should have one bank and its stock should be owned by the people, not by the banks. The control should be completely in the hands of public officers and the bank should issue the circulation. This would not violate the political principle held by the Bryan wing of the Democratic party. The intelligent judgment of the Senate banking committee is in favor of such a plan. Nothing but political barriers will defeat it."

James J. Hill, President George M. Reynolds of the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago, and the Rev. John Cavanaugh, president of Notre Dame University, are the other speakers at the dinner that closes the convention tonight.

At today's business session President George B. Caldwell of Chicago and all the other officers were reelected.

## PHILADELPHIA MAY SUPPLANT CHICAGO FOR OPERA CO.

Henry Russell, director of the Boston Opera Company is considering with directors and officers of the Metropolitan and Chicago opera companies plans for a change in the arrangements of the American opera alliance, whereby the Boston company instead of the Chicago company will appear next year in Philadelphia. E. T. Stotesbury, it is said, is favorable to the plan and will give his support to a Philadelphia season by the Boston singers as he has hitherto to a season by the Chicago singers.

Harold McCormick, who is one of the sustainers of the Chicago company, is said to have bought all the stock of the organization which has been held in Philadelphia. He bought all New York holdings of the stock last summer. It is understood that the negotiations have been in the main completed, but the official announcement of them from the Boston opera house awaits the assent of all parties concerned.

Both the Avery street widening plan and the bids of \$110,000 for the city hall annex metal furnishings were referred to the executive committee this afternoon by the city council upon the recommendation of the finance commission.

The commission also recommended that new bids be asked on the metal furnishings.

Mayor Fitzgerald urged both projects and it was to act upon his requests that the special meeting of the council was held today.

One the Avery street proposition the finance commission pointed out that contrary to opinion the act providing for the widening of this street will not fail unless it is accepted before Jan. 1, 1914, but that the council may lawfully accept it after that date.

Under suspension of rules, the municipal council at its meeting today appropriated \$10,000 for irrigating and renovating the soil on Commonwealth avenue, between Arlington and Dartmouth streets.

The council also voted an appropriation of \$5000 for improvements on the fens at Five-Acre meadow incidental to the horticultural convention to be held there in 1914. This appropriation was made from the Parkman fund.

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## COMPANY D OF MARINE CORPS HOLDS A DRILL

Soldiers Work Out Evolutions at Chelsea Naval Institution Preliminary to Maneuvers in Porto Rico in March

## PRACTISE ATTACKS

Command to Do Similar Field Work for Two Hours Each Week Before It Leaves for Philadelphia

Company D of the United States marine corps with 70 men under the command of Capt. Walter N. Hill marched from Charlestown navy yard today to the naval institution in Chelsea, where they worked out several evolutions preliminary to the maneuvers at Porto Rico, in which they are to take part and which will be followed by the extensive fortification maneuvers at the Panama canal about March of next year.

This company is known as the expeditionary company. It was divided into two sections and under separate leaders made attacks on imaginary enemies and then made attacks as a whole. The company will hold similar field practise for two hours each week before it leaves for Philadelphia, where it will join commands from Portsmouth, N. H., Brooklyn, Norfolk and Port Royal. These companies will be formed into two regiments, one of infantry and one of artillery.

## PREPARING PORTO RICO WAR GAME



Company D, marine corps, drilling at Chelsea

## BIG TORCHLIGHT PARADE TO END BIRD CAMPAIGN

Progressives of Eastern Massachusetts to March in Boston Streets Saturday Night in Old-Fashioned Political Pageant

## RIVALS HARD AT WORK

As a close to Charles S. Bird's statewide gubernatorial campaign the Progressive leaders are planning an old-fashioned torchlight parade in Boston, Saturday night. Companies and squads of Progressives are coming from many different points in eastern Massachusetts and it is expected that there will be several thousand marchers in line.

Following speeches at Framingham, Northboro, Marlboro, Sudbury, Wayland, Weston, Waltham, Belmont and Lincoln today Mr. Bird has night rallies in Wakefield, Woburn, Winchester and (Continued on page seven, column one)

## SIMMONS TO GIVE PLAY

For six or seven weeks the Simmons Club of Boston, under the coaching of Molly Brown, a graduate of Radcliffe College, has been rehearsing Piner's play, "The Magistrate," to be given on Nov. 10.

CONGREGATIONAL SESSIONS END KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The congregational council, in final session today, chose New Haven, Conn., as the place for the 1915 session and Los Angeles, Cal., for the 1917 meeting.

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## EMPLOYER OF 'L' MEN DECLARES HELP PLENTY

A. J. Guyon Is Questioned by Union's Counsel to Show Why Carmen Leave Company

Attempting to show that 80 per cent of the men who have worked for the Boston Elevated not more than two years leave the company because of unsatisfactory conditions, John P. Feeney, attorney for the Boston Street Carmen's Union, today cross-examined A. J. Guyon, assistant superintendent of employment, at the resumed hearing before the special board of arbitration. His queries came after Mr. Guyon had been placed on the stand to support the contention of the company that it could secure as many men as it needed under the present system.

Mr. Guyon, under direct examination, said that since he entered the service of the Elevated in the employment department in 1905, he had always found sufficient men for the positions. His predecessors, he said, had met with a similar experience.

## OFFICERS OF P. & O. RETURN TO SHIPS. DIFFICULTY ENDED

LONDON—As the result of a conference held at the offices of the P. & O. Company, a settlement of all outstanding difficulties has been arrived at.

Some 30 officers who had resigned have consequently withdrawn their resignations and returned to their ships. The agreement will, it is understood, take effect from Nov. 1.

## COMMERCE STUDY TEACHERS DEVISE EXCHANGE PLANS

In order to reach instructively the large number of high school commercial teachers in New England who are unable to attend the annual meetings of the New England High School Commercial Teachers Association, that organization is developing a plan to aid them in their own schools through an exchange of teachers, school reports, programs and papers. This is to be acted upon at the eleventh annual meeting of the association to be held in the high school building, New Bedford, Mass., Saturday.

## TWO LINERS IN WITHIN 24 HOURS

For the second time within 24 hours an ocean liner reached Boston from Mediterranean ports with the arrival this morning of the steamer Napoli, Captain Truffelli, of the Navigazione Generale Italiana line. The liner came from Naples and Palermo by way of Halifax, and brought 62 cabin and 620 steerage passengers. At the Nova Scotian port 200 passengers debarked. The other arrival from the Mediterranean was the White Star liner Cretic which brought 1589 passengers.

## CASE OF MRS. MONTEFIORE AND MRS. RAND IN DUBLIN SETTLED

LONDON—The Monitor's Dublin correspondent reports that the trial of Mrs. Rand and Mrs. Montefiore on the charge of kidnapping children has been adjourned for a month.

Meanwhile the mass of the people do not seem to be supporting the priests, at whose instigation the recent trouble arose. The priests demanded guarantees that they stop sending children away, but the result of a consultation with the attorney-general was the adjournment of the case on the understanding that it will be dropped if they refrain from the further removing of children. Meanwhile the Rands left Ireland last night.

## SHOUTS ABOUT IRISH AFFAIRS STOP BUXTON LONDON SPEECH

LONDON—One effect of James Larkin's imprisonment was witnessed when Mr. Buxton, president of the Board of Trade, attempted to address his constituents at Poplar yesterday.

Interruptions were so persistent, coupled with shouts that free speech would not be allowed while Larkin was in prison and a stream of questions as to why Sir Edward Carson was not arrested, that Mr. Buxton was compelled to leave the hall without delivering his speech.

Later Mr. Buxton declared that the interruptions came from supporters of George Lansbury, who is an ardent supporter of woman suffrage.

## VISIT BY ROYALTY MARKS BRUNSWICK SUCCESSION CHOICE

LONDON—The German Emperor and Empress, together with other royal visitors, are visiting Rathenow with the object of paying a congratulatory visit to the Prince and Princess Ernest August of Cumberland on the occasion of the settlement of the Brunswick succession.

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# Better Traffic Conditions Wanted by Indian Trade

## INDIA SEEKING EFFICIENCY IN ITS RAILWAYS

Clamor for Abolishment of Imperial Board Not Likely to Be Recognized, but Improvements in Methods Are Promised

### STATE HAS CONTROL

(Special to the Monitor)  
CALCUTTA, India—India is a country of experiments, and Lord Curzon, who was viceroy 10 years ago, was one of the boldest experimenters. One of his schemes was the appointment of a railway board to manage and control the 35,000 miles of railways which intersect the peninsula.

The whole railway system in India is under government to the extent that not a single line of railway has been built in any part of the country, even light narrow gauge lines, without some kind of government guarantee.

Many railways are completely owned and worked by the state, but every large railway is more or less a state railway. Hence the control which the government wishes to exercise over the whole railway system.

Previous to the viceroyalty of Lord Curzon this control was vested in a member of the government of India who had charge, not merely of the railways, but of other public works. As the railway system developed in size and complexity, it was found impracticable to direct it on these lines, and Lord Curzon accordingly decided to create a board consisting of three members, all experts in railway management.

The railway board has, since its inception, been subject to a great deal of criticism, and if one should judge from the remarks which have been made about it from time to time by irate merchants and traders, one would be tempted to imagine that the railway board has effected very little in the direction of ameliorating the conditions under which railways are worked in this country. In fact the proposal has been made more than once that the railway board should be abolished, and certain critics consider that the retirement of one of the board's members after seven years' tenure of office, makes this a good opportunity for carrying out this proposal.

So far as can be ascertained, however, there is no intention in the mind of the government of doing any such thing. Nor is it easy to see how it would be possible for one official to look after so complicated a business as railway control in India has become. The best method of procedure would appear to be that which it is reported the government actually intends to pursue, namely, the retention of the railway board, coupled with such improvements in its constitution and methods as will enable it to discharge its important duties more efficiently.

## AT THE THEATERS

### BOSTON

"Joseph and His Brethren," 8:10.  
"The Blue Bird," 8:10.  
"The Marriage Game," 8:10.  
"The Love Leash," 8:10.  
"The Girl and the Pennant," 8:10.  
"The Blue Bird," 2:15.

### BOSTON CONCERTS

Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., fourth public rehearsal, Boston Symphony orchestra, Mrs. Geraldine Farrar soloist.  
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., fourth concert, Boston Symphony orchestra, Mrs. Geraldine Farrar soloist.  
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., concert by New York Philharmonic society, Josef Stransky, conductor; Fritz Kreisler, soloist.

### NEW YORK

"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:10.  
"The Great Adventure," 8:10.  
"The Marriage Game," 8:10.  
"The Love Leash," 8:10.  
"The Girl and the Pennant," 8:10.  
"The Blue Bird," 2:15.

### CHICAGO

"Blackstone," 8:10.  
"The Marriage Game," 8:10.  
"The Love Leash," 8:10.  
"The Girl and the Pennant," 8:10.  
"The Blue Bird," 2:15.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Mundaring weir on the Helena river, a link in the chain to serve the Australian gold field district

## INDIAN SITUATION IS TOLD IN SPEECH BY LORD HARDINGE

Viceroy Appeals to Muhammadans Not to Forget They Are Part of Great Empire

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—In closing the session of the imperial legislative council at Simla Lord Hardinge, the viceroy of India, made a long speech, in which he reviewed the situation in India and glanced at affairs in the near east, with special reference to their bearing upon Indian politics.

He appealed to the Muhammadan community of India not to forget that they form part of a great empire, and not to give an unreasonable interpretation to the idea of Islamic solidarity. He also urged upon them in the most friendly spirit to do all in their power to cultivate calmness of judgment, self-restraint and breadth of view in their consideration of questions affecting the foreign policy of the empire as a whole.

With reference to the grievances of Indians in the British self-governing colonies, the viceroy said that the government of India fully recognized their responsibility, and it was their duty to do their utmost to maintain the equality of their Indian fellow-subjects with the colonial fellow-subjects and lose no opportunity of bringing their views before the government of the Ming-Emperor. He mentioned that after much trouble the Indian government had at last succeeded in obtaining temporary permits for British Indian subjects desiring to visit Canada.

The speech makes it clear that the government of India has done all it can, short of resignation, to secure justice for its subjects in the dominions, and that the responsibility for the situation now prevailing must rest upon the dominion governments in the first place and the British government in the second. As regards Muhammadan sentiment toward events in Turkey and Persia, opinion is divided as to whether Lord Hardinge's remarks will ally Muhammadan feeling in India or not.

## RAILWAY IN EAST AFRICA ADVANCES

(Special to the Monitor)

ZANZIBAR, East Africa—The building of the railway through German East Africa is going ahead successfully, and if the hopes of the promoters are realized, will be opened for public traffic early in 1914. The line has been completed to within 210 miles west of Tabora, whilst the earthworks have been carried to within 30 miles of Ujiji.

No native is allowed to leave the Belgian Congo or German East Africa without special permission, and the regulations which govern them are strictly enforced. Even the Governor is not allowed to grant this permission without a contract from the recruiters of native labor that the men shall be returned to their own country at the expiration of the contract.

## GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA TO GET WATER AT BIG COST

Artificial Reservoir to Furnish Basis of System Undertaken at an Expense of £3,000,000 Sterling—Eight Pumping Stations to Force Fluid 308 Miles

(Special to the Monitor)

KALGOORLIE, Western Australia—The provision of a water supply for the gold fields of Western Australia, a wonderful piece of hydraulic engineering work, is now well advanced.

As is pointed out by E. Davenport Cleland in West Australian Mining Practise, the huge scheme, undertaken at a cost of £3,000,000 sterling, was not directed primarily towards insuring the subsistence of a large community of people, but towards maintaining, encouraging and developing a staple industry established in a practically waterless district 400 miles from the western coast of the state.

The scheme provided for a daily supply of 5,600,000 gallons, of which 5,000,000 was for use in the gold fields. The source of supply is an artificial reservoir from which the water is pumped through a steel conduit 30 inches in diameter by means of eight pumping installations to the main distributing reservoir at Bulla Bulla. This reservoir is 308 miles from the main reservoir and is 1200 feet above the lowest outlet level of the latter. The water then gravitates a distance of 44½ miles to the Coolgardie service reservoir and the Kalgoolie service reservoir.

Mr. Cleland says that the details of all the ironwork used in the construction of the weir were drawn out in the state and all the ironwork used was obtained from Great Britain and it says much for the accuracy displayed in the drawings that on being grouped together as the work progressed all parts fitted correctly into their proper places.

An interesting feature of the work

at Kalgoolie was the use of camels for excavation purposes. According to figures supplied for the use of The Christian Science Monitor by Neil McQueen, the district engineer, 86 camels were used for the excavation work, which was in stiff clay, in connection with the Kalgoolie reservoir.

This reservoir will be lined with a bitumen asphalt compound invented by P. V. O'Brien, the chief engineer in charge, and will be roofed with corrugated iron to keep dust out of the water and prevent evaporation. A sketch supplied by Mr. McQueen shows that the reservoir, which is circular, has a diameter of 378 feet and a depth of 22 feet at the deepest part. Its capacity is 10,000,000 gallons.

## JAPAN TREASURY SHOWS SURPLUS

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—The finance office has recently published its balance sheet for 1912-1913. It has the unique experience of showing a surplus of 58,000,000 yen in the treasury. This state of affairs is due to the fact that the reserve far exceeded the expectation of the government, and the expenditure fell below.

Now comes the great discussion as to how this surplus shall be used. The propositions are for replenishing the navy, for education and riparian works, or for the reduction of the public debt. The last mentioned seems to appeal most generally, but there are many sides to each proposal.

## BANKING CRISIS IN NORTHERN INDIA STIRS COOPERATION

Public Proclamation of Several Institutions Involved Urges Patience on Part of Depositors

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—As already announced by cable to The Christian Science Monitor, the Peoples Bank of India, Ltd., whose headquarters are at Lahore in the Punjab, and which has 72 branches in different parts of northern India, and the Amritsar Bank, Ltd., recently suspended payment.

These banks have an aggregate working capital of about £1,000,000 sterling and a very large number of depositors in the Punjab and Sind. The failure is ascribed to rash bolstering of industrial enterprises and it is feared that a number of concerns in the Punjab may follow suit.

The above banks are native concerns which have been engineered by a Punjabi barrister who has been called the "Napoleon of Indian finance." Immediately upon the announcement of their stoppage there was a run upon three other native banks which are believed to be essentially sound. It was feared, however, that notwithstanding this fact, they might find it difficult to make head against the panic, unless special measures were adopted with a view to tiding them over the crisis.

A meeting of directors and managers of the surviving banks was accordingly held at Lahore, when it was resolved that all the indigenous banks would stand by each other, and a public proclamation was made in the streets urging patience upon the depositors. Circulars and leaflets were also distributed with a view to allaying their excitement.

This cooperative movement in such a crisis appears to indicate that in certain parts of India, at all events, the people are beginning to understand the virtues of united action. In former days it is doubtful whether native banks would have had the camaraderie to join together in this manner with a view to the common good.

## GREEKS COMPLAIN OF ITALIAN FORCE ON ISLE OF RHODES

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece—News received in Athens from the island of Rhodes speaks of the treatment of the Greeks by the Italian force of occupation as almost unbearable. Greeks are imprisoned on baseless charges trumped up by Italian spies.

The case is specially mentioned of a Greek who has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for having sung the Greek national anthem. The hardships inflicted on the Greeks, which are resulting in their wholesale emigration, affect the general prosperity of the island. The cost of living is rapidly increasing and trade is declining.

No visitors are allowed to enter the Greek consulate without having had their names registered by Italian carabinieri stationed at the entrance.

## BUILDING WATER SYSTEM WITH AID OF CAMELS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Eighty-six of these animals used on excavations for the reservoir at Kalgoolie in Western Australia

## POLICE ROUGHLY HANDLED IN ARRESTING SYLVIA PANKHURST

British Woman Suffragist Taken at the Poplar Town Hall in London, but Not Until After Crowd Makes Several Attempts to Rescue Her on Way to Taxicab

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—As already announced by cable to the Monitor, very lively scenes were witnessed when an attempt to arrest Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was made at a meeting at Bow Baths at which she was announced to speak. The police, who had assembled in great numbers, met with the most violent resistance and in the fracas which resulted upon their mounting the platform, Miss Pankhurst managed to get away.

The meeting had been in progress for about 20 minutes when a lady, wearing an immense hat and muffled up in a dark cloak, came forward to speak. The hat was cast aside and the expectant and delighted audience recognized Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and gave her a hearty welcome. While she was speaking, a warning cry of "Look out" was heard and immediately several constables rushed the platform and endeavored to seize Miss Pankhurst.

Incited to come to her assistance by Mrs. Leigh, who shouted, "Rise up, people," the majority of those in the audience sprang to their feet and made a combined onslaught on the police. A fight ensued between the police, who were using their truncheons freely, and some people who had managed to reach the stage and had armed themselves with chairs. Taking advantage of the confusion, Miss Pankhurst slipped out and disappeared from view.

After a fight which lasted about 10 minutes, the police then departed, but not before they had seized Mrs. Leigh and dragged her from the platform. She was arrested but subsequently set at liberty.

On the following day the announcement that Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was going to speak at the Poplar town hall drew hundreds of people to a meeting organized by the Women's Social and Political Union, who no doubt expected scenes similar to those witnessed at the Bow Baths. More than an hour before the advertised hour the people began to assemble, and before the meeting was timed to begin the hall was crammed from floor to ceiling, whilst hundreds who could not obtain admission were lining the streets outside and cheering the suffragists as they entered the building.

Police and detectives from Scotland Yard were present in large numbers, and both within and without the hall every woman who passed in was subjected to severe scrutiny. Presently a lady in a thick veil stepped out from the crowd and walked in a stealthy way to the door. Instantly a detective darted from behind a pillar and took the veil from her face and discovered Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

A large force of constables, which was in waiting, was immediately summoned to the spot and a violent struggle ensued, during which Miss Pankhurst was completely overpowered and carried through the crowd to where a taxicab was standing. She was hustled and pushed into this and driven off to Holloway goal.

During the melee Miss Pankhurst had her garments torn almost into shreds. Several attempts were made to rescue her before she reached the taxi and in the confusion several women were thrown down and trampled upon. The crowd was charged by a force of mounted police before order could be restored. The police were subjected to some rough handling from the crowd while trying to place Miss Pankhurst in the cab. Two arrests were made.

At a recent meeting of the Edinburgh branch of the Women's Freedom League, Councilor Crawford gave an address on behalf of women's suffrage. He spoke of the hearty reception which the north countrymen's deputation had received from every suffrage society in London and said that the London press referred to them as "the famous Scotch baillies." They interviewed a number of the Scottish members of Parliament, some of whom characterized Mr. Asquith's action in fleeing before the baillies as "a huge blunder."

The lecturer had been impressed by the vast Hyde Park meeting, where 12,000 of those present passed resolutions calling

on the prime minister to fulfil his pledges or resign office, but, he added, a far greater impression had been made on him by his personal interview with Mrs. Pankhurst. Instead of a shrieking firebrand he found a gentle but strong woman. He had the temerity to propose that the Women's Social and Political Union should stop militant tactics, and he believed she would have done so had she been able to trust the prime minister to give the question of woman suffrage a fair opportunity in the House.

Councilor Crawford maintained that the deputation had served its purpose by compelling the London newspapers to take notice of the constitutional agitation for votes for women, by putting new heart into women's societies, and lastly, by forming a society of men in Scotland and the north of England who were working for the cause, and meant business.



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# Campaign for Land Reform in England Progresses

## BRITISH LAND EMANCIPATION, BEDFORD PLEA

Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of Exchequer, Addresses Two Great Meetings in the Government Campaign for Reform

### LANDLORDISM DECRIED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BEDFORD, Eng.—As already reported by cable, Mr. Lloyd-George opened the government land campaign by addressing two great meetings in the skating rink, Bedford. The town was unusually full, for there was not only the usual influx of people from the country and villages around to the Saturday market, but a large number of delegates sent to the meetings from Liberal associations in the Midlands, Eastern and Home counties. The embankment was crowded from an early hour in the day, and amongst the spectators many suffragettes were in evidence selling and distributing their literature. Admission to the rink was strictly by ticket, and applications had been received days beforehand for many more tickets than the hall could accommodate.

The precautions against suffragettes, as already reported, were of the most elaborate description. All the windows and skylights were covered with wire netting, and some of the windows of the ground floor were battened down, whilst doors were partially closed and barricaded so as to admit visitors in single file and prevent rushes.

Mr. Lloyd-George arrived at the skating rink shortly before 2 o'clock, driving up in a motor car, escorted by policemen on either side, whilst the roadway leading to the rink was lined on both sides with police, a considerable number of whom also guarded the doors and entrances.

The hall, which accommodates between 2000 and 3000, was filled to its utmost capacity. Earl Beauchamp presided, and there was a large and representative gathering of Liberal members of Parliament on the platform.

The chairman in opening the proceedings said that he desired to make it quite clear that he and his colleagues, the chancellor of the exchequer, were not there as private individuals, but they were there on behalf of his majesty's government, authorized by the prime minister himself to inaugurate at that first meeting in Bedford the campaign on the land question.

### Land Question Vital

Mr. Lloyd-George said that there was no question ever raised which more vitally affected the well-being of every man, woman and child in the country than the question that they were there to discuss that afternoon, the question of the land. Most of the land of Great Britain, he said, was in the hands of a very few persons. He should say it was in the hands of something like one half of the population of Bedford. The powers of the landlord were terrible; landlordism was the greatest of all monopolies in the country.

Not only was it the greatest of all monopolies; it was the least controlled of all monopolies, and he thought the time had come to inquire into it. He was not attacking the landlords either individually or as a class. They were just as well meaning, just as kindly, and had just as keen a sense of duty as any citizens in the country; but it was not right to trust them with such unlimited power, and they, the government, meant to deprive them of that temptation in future.

The younger Tories, in a recently issued pamphlet, had made an effort to deal with the subject. He made no comment on the remedy they proposed, but there was one fact clearly implied in the pamphlet and that was that the present system had become a ghastly failure. They had had a very distinguished and learned Unionist there in Bedford only quite recently. He had propounded the land policy of the Unionist party, but that policy invariably ended in purchase, and purchase meant the burdening of the community, not only the rural community but the urban community, with a huge addition to the national debt.

Mr. Lloyd-George then went on to deal with the smallness of the agricultural population, and pointed out that whilst there was no better country to farm in the world than England, nevertheless it only gave employment to 1,500,000 farmers and laborers.

"What about France?" Mr. Lloyd-George asked. "France has just under 9,000,000 on the soil. Take Austria-Hungary and Germany. Germany has 10,000,000. Austria-Hungary has 14,000,000. In Denmark, where the soil is not nearly as good as it is here, and where the farmer is not protected, they have 70 per thousand. If, therefore, the land system is not responsible for all this disparity I ask you what is?"

Mr. Lloyd-George then turned to the question of wages and hours of agricultural laborers. The general average of wages paid on the land for its cultivation was lower than those which were paid in any other great industry, whilst the hours of labor were longer. Ninety per cent of the agricultural laborers of this country were living below the workhouse scale. To all these indictments Mr. Cave, in his recent speech, had given an answer, which in his own estimation at any rate was complete. After all, he had said, we

cannot pay them more than the profits of the land can bear. Such a statement was indeed remarkable. Great Britain, with the richest soil in Europe, and the best market could not afford to give better than workhouse fare to the men who tilled the land. He had only one comment to make, namely, that it was not true.

### Wages Pointed At

"The whole wages of the agricultural laborer," the chancellor continued, "in England and Wales come to £25,000,000, all the laborers put together. What does the rent come to? Thirty-four millions, and if you add the tithe, £37,000,000. Twenty-five millions to the men who toil from morning to night. All I can say is that I am with the Times newspaper in this, that if you have got to choose you must take a slice out of the landlord's rent for the laborer."

The next point dealt with by the chancellor of the exchequer was the question of land preserved for sport. This practically, he said, had resulted in millions of acres remaining uncultivated. There was no country in Europe where so much cultivable land was given up entirely to sport, as there was in this country. There was no country in the world where cultivated and often highly cultivated land was so overrun and so continuously damaged by game. In this, as in many other directions, the farmer must be assured of security. What was true about trade and commerce was equally true about agriculture, and where it was a question of game, tenancy or rent, the farmer must be able to feel that he was secure.

Turning at last to the question of the remedies proposed, Mr. Lloyd-George said that in the first place the best labor and abundance of it must be drawn to the land, by first of all securing for the laborer a real living wage and better conditions, as to hours and otherwise. He must be given a decent, comfortable home, in which to bring up his family. He must also be given an amount of soil that will at least enable him to provide himself and his family with all the vegetables they need for their table.

They must secure for him a ladder of progress so that he might look forward to one day himself attaining the position of a substantial farmer in the community. The next necessity was that the cultivator, large or small, must be completely protected against confiscation of the improvements effected by him, against destruction of his crops by game.

The cultivator must be assisted to get his produce to the markets without paying excessive tolls, greater and wider facilities must be given to the state for the acquisition of land, and last of all the powerful aid of the state, both by legislation, by administration, and by finance, must be invoked to carry all these purposes into operation.

At the evening meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Kellaway, M. P., Mr. Lloyd-George said that, as he had delivered a very lengthy address in the afternoon he was only there to give a benediction to those who were going to carry on the work. The chancellor then proceeded to give what was practically a resume of his afternoon's speech, and declared in conclusion that the government would not be deterred by abuse or by calumny, but would go on until the land of England had been completely emancipated from the wrongs and the oppressions which now weighed down its utility.

## TWO BELGIAN PARTIES HOPE TO GET FRANCHISE EXTENSION

(Special to the Monitor)

GHEENT, Belgium—The Socialist party supported by the Belgian Liberals have heretofore, in a measure, arrogated to themselves the prerogative of advocating revision of the Belgian constitution, to be made with a view to abolishing the existing system of plural voting in the Belgian general elections, in order to substitute what has been designated as universal suffrage, or the principle of one vote for every man of 21 years of age.

The Socialists of Belgium are striving to obtain control of the government, and as they are convinced that the present system of plural voting is an obstacle to the achievement of their ambition, they are using every means in their power to supplant this system by one more favorable to their party's interests.

The general strike of the Socialist workers some months ago was designed to intimidate the government into compliance with the Socialist aspirations, and to bring to the front the question of a constitutional revision. But they failed, and in consequence the present administration, enjoying the support of the clerical party, has been the recipient of a large measure of abuse on the part of the Socialist press and threats of a renewal of the general strike have been made.

Affairs have of late taken rather a curious turn, and as an illustration of the incoherent confusion often observable in Belgian politics, the recent action on the part of the clericals, taken at an important congress of what is termed the "Ligue Democratique," is highly significant.

It appears that many urgently needed social reforms were discussed at this congress, and among others, the earnest debate in reference to a motion by M. Fieullieu concerning the right of franchise, has excited the liveliest comment on the part of the anti-clericals and anti-ministerial press.

The clerical party seems, in a measure, to have turned the tables on its Socialist antagonists by posing as a champion of more extended suffrage than exists at present, although the measure advocated



(Copyright by Topical)

Mr. Lloyd-George, the British chancellor of the exchequer

## M. POINCARÉ INSPECTS CANAL AT MARSEILLES

(Special to the Monitor)

MARSEILLES, France—A Monitor cable announced at the time the landing of President Poincaré at Marseilles after his eminently successful visit to Spain. The time which the President spent in Marseilles was entirely devoted to thoroughly visiting the city.

Having laid the foundation stone in the Prado park of the building where the colonial exhibition is to be held in 1916, and visited other public institutions, President Poincaré, accompanied by the minister of marine and the minister of public works, boarded the tug and passed through the harbor to L'Estaque, to inspect the great canal which is being built to connect Marseilles with the Rhone.

One mile and a half of the tunnel which eventually will pierce the peninsula which separates Marseilles from the lagoon of Berre, has already been completed. The extent of this engineering work will be judged by the fact that the tunnel, which will be four miles and a half in length, will permit of two barges of 600 tons passing through abreast.

The dimensions of the tunnel will be about 20 feet deep, 70 feet broad, and 93 feet high. Having inspected this work, M. Poincaré proceeded to Aix, the ancient capital of Provence.

## TWO BELGIAN PARTIES HOPE TO GET FRANCHISE EXTENSION

(Special to the Monitor)

is rather less radical in its action than is desired by the Socialist party, and it contemplates according the right of franchise to women under certain conditions. To this the Socialists are strongly opposed.

Unquestionably this agitation of the matter by two hostile political organizations will tend to hasten the consideration of some sort of revision of the constitution tending to restrict the present system of plural voting, but it would be difficult to predict the results of such action just at present.

## M. POINCARÉ'S RECEPTION BY MISTRAL OF SIMPLE NATURE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The visit of the President of the republic to the poet of Provence has been the culmination of that policy of "regionalisme" which M. Poincaré has adopted as his own, and which was the motive of his recent tour of the French provinces.

Traditions, customs, the increase of the individuality of a province, a district, or a town, and the consequent strengthening of the charm and the character of the country as a whole is the spirit, the very antithesis of cheap cosmopolitanism, which M. Poincaré is awakening in France and of which he found an ardent advocate in Mistral, the poet of Provence.

The reception of the President, though in a sense official, was of the simplest character. Mistral welcomed him to his modest dwelling in a speech in which he said that the President's visit was but another proof of his sympathy with that local patriotism the revival of which he believed would make France young again.

The poet spoke of Provence, of her antiquity, of her beauty and of the enduring nature of her individuality. In conclusion, he thanked the President for the recognition which he was giving to the French countryside which had, for so long, been thought so little of.

M. Poincaré, replying, addressed Mistral

## RUSSIA PUSHING ITS RAILWAY WORK IN ASIA TERRITORY

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—Indications are not wanting that Russia is busily pushing the development of her means of communication with the Armenian frontier of Turkey. The Russo-Greek Slovo states that as a result of negotiations with Turkey the agreement of 1900 has been so strengthened that Russia can now consider herself a dominant factor in the building of railways in Armenia.

In the estimates for 1914 provision is made for an expenditure of 3,000,000 roubles on the extension and doubling of the line round Kars. The transiberian railway is also to be doubled and for this 10,000,000 roubles is allowed; for the improvement of the Usuri railway 6,500,000 roubles and for the completion of the Amur railway 64,000,000 roubles. The 1914 estimates are totaling 380,000,000 roubles showing an increase of 230,000,000 roubles. The increase in revenue exceeds 200,000,000 roubles.

## NEW SOUTH WALES REVENUE RETURNS SHOW AN INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—New South Wales revenue returns for the month of August show that the state revenue continues its healthy expansion. The August returns give an increase of £113,221 over August, 1912, the total net revenue and receipts proper amounting to £1,294,196.

Taking the first two months of the current financial year, the figures are £230,270 ahead of July and August of last year. There has also been a continuance of the briskness of trade at the New South Wales coal fields at Newcastle and Maitland.

The quantity of coal despatched to places beyond the state amounted to 472,236 tons. Commonwealth and New Zealand shipments totaled 270,827 tons, while foreign exports reached 201,409 tons.

## M. POINCARÉ'S RECEPTION BY MISTRAL OF SIMPLE NATURE

as "Cher et illustre maitre" and quoted the words of Lamartine, who had welcomed the Provence poet as a new Homer, and had said of his first book that it was as a morning breeze or a drop of dew. Provence would ever live in those imperishable words which Mistral had written in its honor. The figures of Vincent, of Mireille, of Calendal and of Esterelle, whilst they glorified Provence, brought at the same time a fresh garland of olives to the reputation of France herself.

Mistral, who accompanied President Poincaré at his invitation to Avignon, handed him a copy of "Mireille," with an inscription of the occasion and the date on which it was given.

### CAVALRY TO REORGANIZE

(Special to the Monitor)

BUCHAREST, Roumania—The Roumanian cavalry is to be reorganized. This is being undertaken as a result of their experience in the recent invasion of Bulgaria.

### FRENCH SENATE TO ASSEMBLE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies will reassemble on Nov. 4.

## IRISH PRESBYTERIANS MAKE PROTEST AGAINST HOME RULE

General Assembly of Church Issues Appeal Declaring That Operation of Bill Would Result in Bringing Protestant Institutions Under Catholic Supervision

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland—The general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland has just issued an appeal on behalf of this church against home rule, which has been sent to the free church council in England. After pointing out that the institution of home rule in Ireland would immediately result in the virtual exclusion of Irish Protestants from any share in the government of the country, the appeal goes on to say that the obvious means of extending the power of the church in the country is that provided by the ecclesiastical control of the education of the people. On this question the will of the hierarchy would beyond doubt prevail in an Irish Parliament.

The schools of the religious orders, male and female, would be brought into the state system, says the appeal. Roman Catholic emblems would be displayed at all times, the whole of the schools would, in the words of one of the bishops, be pervaded by the "aroma of Catholicism."

In districts, the appeal proceeds, where Protestants are too few in number to maintain separate schools they would have no choice but to send their children to be taught, at great risk to their faith, by men and women set apart for the service by the church of Rome. Schools and colleges founded and supported by Protestants would be subjected to Roman

Catholic supervision. Charities maintained by the state or by local taxation would also be made subservient to the interests of the church of Rome.

The appeal then goes on to assert that home rule would work incalculable injury in the field of productive industries and trade. That in every attempt to coerce Ulster credit would be withdrawn, and the weaker manufacturers being crushed, and the stronger suffering great loss. Thousands of workmen would lose their labor, and, if ultimately crushed by British force, thousands would leave their fatherland bearing in their hearts an intensely bitter feeling of betrayal and hatred.

In regard to the plea that it was necessary to relieve the imperial Parliament of some of its work, the appeal asserts that far from relieving Parliament from the worry of Irish questions, it would open a new era of continuous friction between Great Britain and Ireland. To Ireland it could bring no gain.

Ireland, the appeal declares, is rapidly advancing in prosperity and contentment. The real grievances which have caused unrest have been or are being removed. Would it not, it asks, in conclusion, be an amazing spectacle to see the free churches of Great Britain leagued in alliance with the Irish Roman Catholic leaders to put their Protestant brethren under the heel of papal absolutism?

## MORE UNIVERSITIES IN GERMANY TAKE EXCLUSIVE STAND

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The question of the restriction of the attendance of students from other countries at the universities in Germany is arousing the keenest interest.

The latest development is that the universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg, which have hitherto maintained a neutral attitude, find themselves compelled by marked indications of overcrowding in the coming term to follow to some extent the exclusive measures taken by the Berlin University and the majority of the universities outside Baden.

Heidelberg and Freiburg, as a matter of fact, already have cause to realize that restrictions passed in other universities of the empire mean a still heavier demand for admission to their own splendid educational courses.

The ministry of education at Baden has accordingly issued instructions to the effect that the strictest supervision is to be exercised in dealing with all claims for admission by students from other countries. Students of other than German nationality are also requested to wait until Nov. 5 before entering their names for the various lectures, in order to reserve to the German student the prior right in case the number eligible for admission should be exceeded.

## DISPUTE IN BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY RAISES NEW ISSUES

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England—The dispute in the cotton industry shows no sign of settlement, and during the past few days more than one new issue has been raised. At a general meeting of members of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations Sir Charles Macara presided. The meeting was private, but an official report was afterwards issued.

Sir Charles Macara in his opening remarks said that he hoped they all realized the seriousness of the principle involved in the dispute, a principle that the federation should not for a single moment think of giving up. The position, Sir Charles continued, is a very simple one.

The spinners of the Beehive mill, Bolton, considered they had a grievance and tendered notices to leave work. Their alleged grievances were discussed by representatives of the Bolton Employers Association and the Bolton Operatives Association and the matter was fully gone into. Following that meeting a further joint meeting between representatives of the federation and the Spinners Amalgamation was held in Manchester.

The matter was gone fully into and investigated with the result that the Spinners Amalgamation advised the workpeople to withdraw their notices. The men refused to do and came out on strike.

"This federation," Sir Charles said, "is therefore in entire agreement with the representatives of the Spinners Amalgamation as to what should be done by the spinners of the Beehive mills. We still believe that the Beehive spinners, both in their own interests and in the interests of collective bargaining between the federation and the Spinners Amalgamation, will be well advised to return to work. If, however, they still decline to do so we feel sure that the federation members will loyally support the committee in the request they have made."

After some further discussion the following resolution was unanimously carried: "That this meeting of members of the federation approves of the action of the committee in connection with the dispute

at the Beehive Spinning Company, Bolton, and pledges itself to carry out the request of the committee."

The position has been further complicated by the point raised by the officials of the Card-Room Workers Amalgamation. The officials of this organization, which has been brought into the dispute much against its will, contend that the action of the employers, so far as the cardroom workers are concerned, is in effect a contravention of the terms of the Brooklands agreement. It is freely urged that the employers' action would justify the amalgamation in withdrawing from the agreement, and in breaking other agreements which they have entered into with the employers.

## SERGEANT LINDE IS CONVICTED IN KRUPP SCANDALS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Sergeant Linde, formerly in the artillery testing commission and who is now employed in a private office, was charged recently in Berlin with having furnished Herr Brandt, who figured so prominently in the Krupp trials in Berlin, in July last, with information.

In reply to a question put by the presiding judge, Linde said that whilst he knew that everything connected with the tests made by the commission had to be kept secret, yet that as Brandt was in the employ of Krupp, he did not think he was doing anything wrong in giving him information.

He denied emphatically that Brandt had rewarded him either by giving him money, or in any other way, but that he had acted only out of comradeship. Brandt, who was called as a witness, corroborated Linde's statement, and after some evidence had been given by Captain von Ellert, who appeared as an expert, the court found Linde guilty of continued serious disobedience, and of betraying military secrets, and sentenced him to four weeks light arrest.

## LONDON TAXICAB STRIKE AVERTED BY CONCILIATION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The grievances of taxicab drivers were the cause of a meeting held by the men at the Lambeth Baths recently. The meeting had been preceded by the visit of a deputation from the London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers on the managing staff of the Brixton garage of the British Motor Car Company, and the result of the deputation was laid before the men.

The chief grievance of the men was that when anything went wrong with their cabs they were often kept in the garage for several days and even as long as a week, the men meanwhile receiving no pay. L. Russell, the secretary of the union of vehicle workers, submitted the report of the deputation, which showed that there had been an evident desire on the part of the company to meet the men's demands in a spirit of fairness. As a result, a guarantee had been given that a sufficient staff would be appointed so that all cabs which were reported their cabs over night would be able to take them out next morning.

Every other complaint made by the men had been considered by the company and dealt with in the same spirit of conciliation. The deputation's report was consequently adopted with cheers by the meeting. The strike, which it was thought might have resulted from the action of the union on behalf of the men, has thus been entirely averted.

## FRANCO-SPANISH ENTENTE PLEASES

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The Italian press, with one noticeable exception, makes little comment on the Franco-Spanish rapprochement. The Popolo Romano, however, breaks the silence by welcoming a political move which, it considers, will prove the end of the Moroccan difficulties.

The participation of Great Britain in the Cartagena festivities, the same journal describes as that country's natural desire to express her satisfaction in the success of that policy of conciliation which she helped to bring about.

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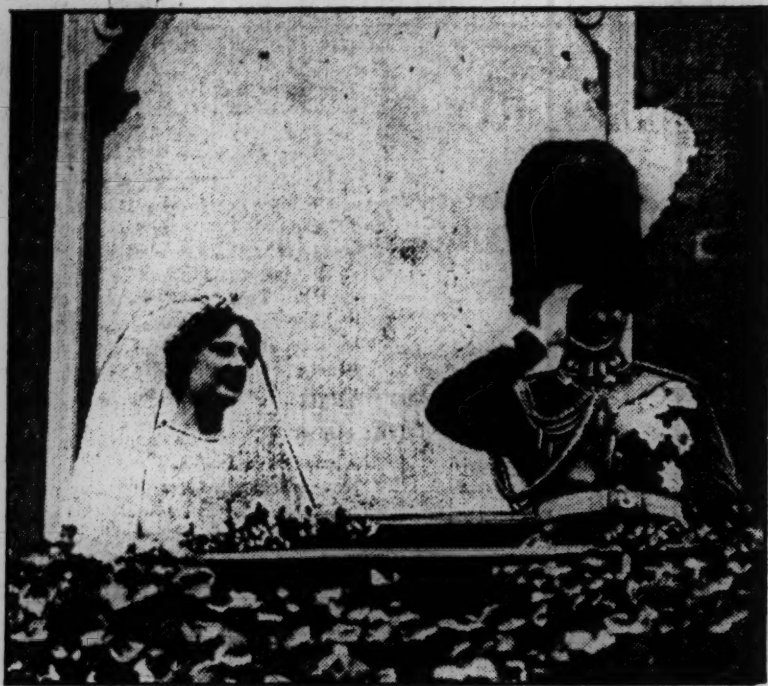
Buy biscuit baked by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

Delicious Raisin Bread is made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour. Write for the recipe. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston



LONDON PAYS RESPECTS TO  
THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS

(Copyright by Sport and General)

Royal couple on balcony of the bride's home

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The popularity of Prince Arthur of Connaught, and the interest which is felt in the young and so little known Duchess of Fife, accounted for the large crowds which lined the London streets on the day of the royal wedding.

After the ceremony in the chapel royal, St. James palace, was over, the prince and princess, escorted by Scots Greys, drove to the princess royal's house in Portman square, and appearing on the balcony bowed their acknowledgments to the crowds below.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

Chicago openings of next week include "The Good Little Devil," a fairy play by Mme. Rostand, produced by David Belasco at the Powers; DeWolfe Hopper in "Miss Caprice," musical comedy, Studebaker; the Benson Players from Stratford-on-Avon at the Blackstone in "Much Ado About Nothing," "Merchant of Venice," "As You Like It," "King Richard II.," "King Henry IV.," "Taming of the Shrew," "Twelfth Night," and "King Richard III."

Forbes-Robertson will add "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" and "The Sacrament of Judas," a double bill, to his repertoire at the Shubert theater, New York, next week.

Cyril Maude begins his New York engagement next Monday evening with Robert Marshall's comedy-drama, "The Second in Command."

Richard Walton Tully, it is said, is preparing a libretto for "The Bird of Paradise" for the use of Puccini as the basis of an opera.

## BOSTON NOTES

Henry Lawrence Southwick gave a recital of "Richelieu" Wednesday evening in Huntington Chambers hall, and won much applause from a good sized audience. This is a familiar impersonation of Professor Southwick's and has been reviewed in this place before. It still is worked out on florid lines of melodramatic effect, a view of the play not inconsistent with its rhetorical style, and tendency towards effects that 75 years after its composition seem clasp and fustian.

"Richelieu" is not a masterpiece of drama. At best it is interesting historically, showing out of what theatrical insincerity the modern drama has grown. The play was designed for obvious theatrical effects, though a certain amount of subtlety can be woven into them by use of subtle devices of expression. Professor Southwick made the play seem real to many in the audience, undoubtedly. Far more interesting would it be to see such a ripe artist in a play that throbbed with life because of its own sincerity, a play that required only to be expressed, a play that did not have to be galvanized every time it is taken out of its deserved and dusty obscurity. Next week Charles T. Cope-land will read Sheridan's "The Critic," a masterpiece of travesty.

Next Monday John Craig's stock com-

pany will appear in "We the People," a drama of regeneration by John Frederick Ballard and Henry Carty Ranck. Al Jolson comes to the Shubert Monday in "The Honey-moon Express," a new musical comedy. "The Whip" will not open until Tuesday evening on account of elaborate changes that must be made in the Boston theater stage after the "Joseph and His Brethren" company departs Saturday night.

## STORE NEWS

Donald MacKenzie succeeds Christopher McCabe, who recently resigned as buyer of linens for the Gilchrist Company.

Employees of the R. H. White Company have formed a girls' bowling league with ten teams.

Two groups of enthusiastic Campfire Girls which have been formed in the Filene Cooperative Association have undertaken to redecorate the library and committee room. With this object in view a sale of home-made candy was held Wednesday and Thursday which resulted in receipts amounting to \$40, with which to start the fund. One of the rules of the Campfire Girls is that they must earn every cent that they spend and they must also earn every decoration which they wear.

Miss Anna Lowry has joined the sales force of the Magrane Houston Company and is located in the muslin underwear department.

Among the buyers who are in New York this week are: Miss M. Fleming of the R. H. White Company, J. T. Donovan, S. E. Morrison and R. J. Tremble of the Jordan Marsh Company and W. Libby, H. Schroeder, Miss L. P. Minshall, Mrs. A. Milliken, Miss M. A. Murphy and Mrs. M. L. Jackson of the William Filene's Sons Company.

**COPPER STRIKE GUARD REDUCED**  
CALUMET, Mich.—Nearly two score members of the signal corps of Ypsilanti, who have been on duty in the copper district since the latter part of July, Wednesday were relieved from duty.

## HOME OF WESTERN TRADE BODY



(Photo by L. C. McClure, Denver)

Denver's fine six-story Chamber of Commerce building

DENVER CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE IS  
BUSY INSTITUTION

Has Grown to 1900 Members  
Since Organization in 1884 and  
Has Exercised Great Influence  
on Commercial Growth of City

## GETS IMPROVEMENTS

DENVER, Col.—Steady growth has marked the history of the Denver Chamber of Commerce since that organization was founded in 1884, until today its membership has reached 1900 and it is recognized as one of the strongest bodies of its kind in the middle West. Through its efforts many things have been done for the benefit of Denver and Colorado, and these include the building up and establishment of large industries and the securing of a great national park for this state.

Three years ago the chamber erected its own home, a six-story building in the heart of Denver's business district. The building cost \$100,000, this amount having been raised partly by the sale of bonds, a portion of which have been retired each year since its completion.

The entire lower floor is occupied by the executive offices and exhibit room of the Chamber of Commerce, while the two upper floors are given over to a noon-day lunch club supported largely by members of that body. The chamber also maintains a traffic bureau for the Denver shippers.

Denver's Chamber of Commerce achievements of past years include:

Establishment of the beet sugar industry in Colorado, which state now has an annual output of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 worth of sugar; bringing about the consolidation of the city and county of Denver, which saves Denver's taxpayers thousands of dollars yearly; starting movement which resulted in paying off Colorado's state debt, largely responsible for establishment of a state highway commission and of subsequent improvement of the 30,000 miles of state highways which are attracting so many motorists to Denver and Colorado each summer; primarily responsible for the establishment in Denver of commission form of government; assisted in organizing and building up Denver's live stock industry. Denver



EDWARD J. YETTER

President Denver Chamber of Commerce

now has five packing houses which last year did a business amounting to nearly \$9,000,000.

In addition, the chamber is continually bringing men of national prominence to Denver and in many other ways securing publicity for the city. It started a movement which has resulted in a chain of so-called mountain parks beginning and terminating 15 miles west of Denver, and also a movement for a national park for Colorado which expected to be obtained in a few years.

The Denver chamber and its 30 or so committees labor constantly for the advancement of the city they represent. The organization is non-political and avoids issues that may have a political side; nevertheless its advice and assistance often are sought by the civic authorities.

MONEY BOARD  
OF NINE MEMBERS  
IS NOW PLANNED

WASHINGTON—Changes in the section of the administration currency bill relating to the federal reserve board have been made and today the Senate committee is considering the plan for regional banks. The committee passed over for later action the Vanderlip proposition to substitute a central, government-controlled bank for the regional bank plan in the bill, on which the members are evenly divided.

The complexion of the proposed federal reserve board was materially altered by amendments adopted Wednesday, and it probably will be further changed. It was decided to increase the membership of the board from seven to nine and to eliminate the secretary of agriculture and the controller of the currency from service on the board.



Sketched  
from a  
model  
shown by  
Chandler & Co.

**MISSES' DOUBLE TEXTURE and BOUCLE COATS**—Serviceable and warm, light weight Top Coats, raglan shoulder, 3/4 length, button up convertible collars—the loose slip-on kind—made of boucle—in yoke kimono effect, Navy, Brown, Tan and Gray. Sizes 14 to 18. Regular 25.00 value

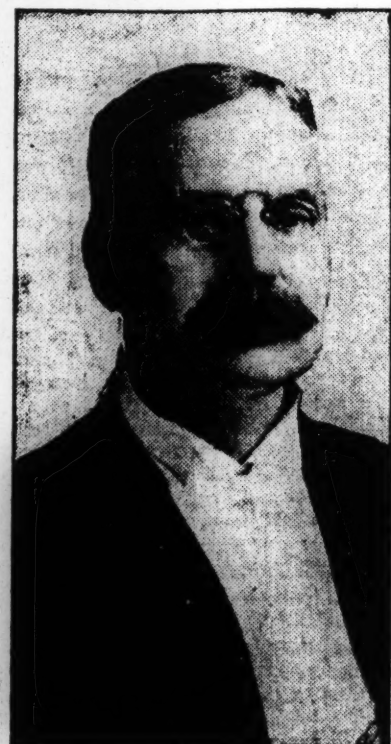
18.50

**MISSES' TOP and UTILITY COATS** of peluche de laine, double texture fabrics and boucle—yoke and kimono or set-in sleeves—lined with satin and flannel, interlined, 3/4 length, button up collar. All the desirable shades. Sizes for misses 14 to 18—for juniors 13 to 17.....Special at

22.50

BRIDGEPORT FIRM  
SUPERINTENDENT  
FRIEND OF LABOR

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Samuel Lownds, vice-president of the Bridgeport Elastic Fabric Company, is a native of



SAMUEL L. LOWNDS

England. He came to this country in 1887. In 1891, with some associates, he started the Bridgeport Elastic Fabric

Company, which was successful from the beginning.

As superintendent of this company, as well as vice-president, Mr. Lownds has shown marked ability in dealing with employees, the concern having developed a satisfied body of workers.

SUFFRAGISTS TO  
SEE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—New Jersey women will visit President Wilson at the White House Nov. 16. They are coming to labor with their senators and congressmen in support of a constitutional amendment providing for universal suffrage.

Leaders in the national suffrage headquarters here are seeking to arrange for the reception of the delegation at the White House. The visiting party will include many prominent women from the President's state, several of whom are known to him.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL  
TEACHERS MEET

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Many of the country's prominent educators were scheduled to address the annual convention of the Michigan State Teachers Association which convened here today. President Harry B. Huthins of the University of Michigan formally welcomed the delegates.

## COLLEGE PLAY CHOSEN

SAN FRANCISCO—"Jeannette's Way," by S. C. Howard and F. S. Faust, will be this year's junior farce at the University of California, says the Examiner. It will be produced on Nov. 20.

## Chandler &amp; Co.

Tremont St., Near West

A Great Presentation of  
Fashionable  
Coats  
For Women  
For Misses

Street Coats, Auto Coats, Utility Coats, Sport Coats, Steamer Coats, Ulster Coats—the range of materials is as complete as the styles—wool plush, boucle, heavy diagonals, plaid back materials, velvets, chinchilla cloths and other novelty fabrics—combining to the fullest extent comfort and serviceability.

There are probably more than  
Thirty Different Styles

and all modeled after the best designs of the great London and Berlin tailors, makers of the finest street and outing coats in the world.

A few of the many styles follow.

**COATS OF BOUCLE** with yoke back, plush collar, all silk lined; also Sport Coats of chinchilla in belted effects. Very smart and stylish. Special at.....

19.50

**STREET AND AUTO COATS** in wool eponge, chevrot, plaid back materials, broadcloth, mixtures and chinchilla cloth—plain, plush or velvet collars and cuffs; a few fur trimmed; some belted effects

25.00

**AFTERNOON AND STREET COATS**, beautifully tailored garments, many in the soft fur shades. Some have yoke backs, kimono sleeves or drop shoulders. Some belted and some smart cutaway styles. They include wool plushes, wool eponge, boucles, velvet, silk plush and broadcloths. Mar special values at.....

29.50

**CARRIAGE AND AFTERNOON WRAPS**, of brocade velvet, broadcloth, caracul cloth, imported mixtures and wool plush, some are trimmed with fur. Long graceful garments, some falling straight from shoulder, some slightly draped, others yoke back and belted effects.....

35.00

**MISSES' IMPORTED COATS** of boucles, English mixtures, peluche de laine, wool plush, worumbo chinchilla, broadcloth and two tone fabrics—yoke effects with kimono sleeves, also set-in or raglan shoulder. Sizes 14 to 18 and 13 to 17.....Special at

25.00

NATIONAL W. C. T. U.  
CONVENTION OPEN  
IN ASBURY PARK

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—The fortieth annual convention of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union has opened here. Delegates from all parts of the United States and many from abroad will be in attendance until Nov. 6.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens of Portland, Me., the national president, will deliver the annual address Friday. On Saturday night Miss Amy Swankie Cameron of London, England, leader in the young people's work of the world's W. C. T. U. will speak.

COL. ROOSEVELT  
CONTINUES TOUR

SAO PAULO, Brazil—Theodore Roosevelt left this city Tuesday evening for Rio Grande do Sul, from which place he will continue his journey by way of Montevideo to Buenos Aires and Chile. Before going he referred to the pleasure he had enjoyed in his visit to Brazil.

PRINCE SAYS HE  
WILL REPEAT VISIT

NEW YORK—The Prince of Monaco sailed for home Wednesday on board the steamer La France. He declared that in the two months' visit he had come to like this country so much that he intends to pay another visit next year.

IRON WORKERS  
APPEAL AGAINST  
DOUBLE PENALTY

CHICAGO—On appeal from the convictions of 30 of 33 dynamite conspiracy defendants in Indianapolis last December, counsel laid these main reasons before the United States circuit court of appeals:

That the offense was against the state and not against the federal government; that the law prohibiting transporting of explosives on passenger trains was a precaution for the safety of passengers and was directed against the railroads; and that the men were convicted both of conspiracy and of direct violation on the same evidence and, therefore, were punished more than once for the same offense.

The statute of limitation was pleaded for Frank M. Ryan and Olof A. Treitmoe and acceptance of Ortie E. McManigal and Edward Clark as witnesses was pleaded as an error, they being co-defendants.

## AMUSEMENTS

Chrysanthemum  
Show

## HORTICULTURAL HALL

Opens at Noon Today  
1st Corps Cadets' Orchestra  
ADMISSION 50c  
School Children Accompanied by  
Teachers Admitted Free 10 to 12



# Many Political Rallies Tonight

(Continued from page one)

Medford. Former Governor Garvin of Rhode Island is scheduled to speak with Mr. Bird at Winchester. Mr. Bird held 18 outdoor rallies yesterday.

Governor Hiram Johnson of California is proving a big drawing card for the Progressives. After rallies at the Beverly town hall and the works of the United Shoe Machinery Company in that city at noon today, the Californian speaks at the Malden Auditorium and the Medford opera house tonight.

The Democratic leaders are to have tonight, 19 rallies in 18 cities and towns in Massachusetts. Besides the state ticket, the speakers include Richard Olney, Congressmen Thacher, Gilmore, Mitchell, Murray and Peters, Josiah Quincy and Mayor Fitzgerald.

Speaking last night at Fitchburg and Leominster, David I. Walsh scored Governor Foss for his criticism of him as being subject to the influence of certain Boston Democratic leaders, and urged bettering the tax system of the state.

Congressman A. P. Gardner was given a good reception last night at Board of Trade hall, Cambridge, at a reception tendered the local Republican candidates for senator and representatives.

Mr. Gardner gave another interview to newspaper men at the Touraine late yesterday, much of which was not for publication. He said he thought that Governor Foss would cut into the Gardner vote more than that of Mr. Bird.

Governor Foss goes to Springfield tonight for his principal western Massachusetts speech.

Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, has sent to Republican organization leaders an appeal to get out as near a full vote as possible.

**ONE MINUTE ALLOWED FOR VOTING**  
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—It was announced Wednesday that Secretary of State Donahue has made a ruling that but one minute will be allowed each voter to vote on voting machines at the coming election.

## THOMAS J. KENNY, CITY COUNCIL HEAD, IS OUT FOR MAYOR

Thomas J. Kenny of South Boston, president of the city council, has just announced himself a candidate for the mayoralty against Mayor Fitzgerald and all other entrants. His action was made public immediately upon his arrival from the South and without waiting to learn of the action of the Citizens Municipal League. He has a long record as school committeeman and councilor behind him.

## NEW YORK BUDGET MAY BE \$196,500,000

NEW YORK.—In the council chamber at city hall the first public hearing on the budget for 1914 was held on Wednesday.

The debt service allowance approximates \$65,000,000, and the figures for the board of education are \$37,000,000. The estimate for charitable institutions is \$5,000,000. If these figures stand, the tentative total of the budget for the year will be \$196,500,000. The committee expects to reduce this to \$195,000,000.

The average increase for several years has been \$10,000,000. Last year's budget was \$192,711,441, so that if the reduction is kept for \$195,000,000 for 1914, the increase over 1913 will be \$2,288,559.

## NEW TEACHERS IN MALDEN CHOSEN

New teachers elected to the Malden public schools are: Miss Harriet V. Sutherland of Aroostook, Me., Center school; Miss Anna Newton of Winchendon, Daniels school; Miss Winifred Shackley of Farmington and Sanford, Me., Daniels school; and Miss Mary E. Flanley, Broadway school.

### FLOWER SHOW OPENS

Horticultural hall opened for its annual chrysanthemum show at noon today. The show is open until 10 p. m. today, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, opening at 10 a. m. on Friday and Saturday and 2 p. m. on Sunday.

### MALDEN HAS MISSION RALLY

A rally of all the missionary societies of the Protestant churches of Malden is being held this afternoon and will be continued this evening in the First Universalist church. Mrs. Charles N. Peabody is the presiding officer.

### STRIKE PLAN CALLED OFF

Settlement was reached last evening between a West Medford raincoat manufacturing firm and its employees, who are I. W. W. members, and the general strike which had been proposed was abandoned. A meeting at 93 Stanford street was addressed by Joseph J. Ettor.

### EDUCATIONISTS TO BE GUESTS

Commissioners of education of New England and the recently elected commissioner of education of New York are to be the guests at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools in the lecture hall of Harvard University tomorrow and Saturday.

### COL. SPRAGUE SPEAKS ON JOB

Col. Homer B. Sprague, Ph. D., lectured in Huntington Chambers today to the students of the Emerson College of Oratory on the "Book of Job." Dr. Sprague gave them his metrical version of the book.

## CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES DELAYED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—According to present indications, the commission on constitutional revision, which it was generally believed would make its report to the next session of the Legislature, will not send in its recommendations until 1915.

## VEHICLE MEN ARE BOUND FOR HOMES

CHICAGO—Most of the New England delegates to the fourth annual convention of the Electric Vehicle Association of America left Chicago last night for home. They are stopping in Buffalo today and visiting Niagara Falls. The party expects to reach Boston some time tomorrow.

## CONSERVATORY AWARDS MADE

Announcement of free scholarships awarded by the New England Conservatory of Music for boys and girls was made yesterday as follows: Hortense Halloran of Brighton, Edward Whitlow of Charlestown, Homer Prior of Somerville and Arthur Haslehurst of Providence.

## NORTHAMPTON EDUCATIONAL CENTER

Massachusetts City, Site of Smith and Other Colleges That Have Become Famous, Also Known for Prominent Men in History

### STEAM LINE TERMINAL

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—With the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Conference of Charities, renewed attention was attracted to this attractive little city and its unusually fine scenic surroundings.

Located on the border of a wide expanse of meadow, lying between it and the Connecticut river, Northampton has gained the pseudonym of the Meadow

City. It has as sentinels at the south, Mt. Tom and Mt. Holyoke and through the impressive natural gateway between these mountains flows the river. Mt. Tom is now a state reservation and Mt. Holyoke is controlled by a company of citizens whose intention is to preserve its natural beauties, hoping to place it also eventually in the care of the state.

The summit of Mt. Tom and that of Mt. Holyoke have been made readily accessible to tourists, the former by a cable road and the latter by an automobile road, and thousands of persons visit these places every year, the scene having been called "the finest cultivated view in the world."

Agriculture was the first business of Northampton and it never has lost its place as one of the leading industries here. But the present fame of the city rests chiefly upon its educational advantages, though it manufactures silk, cutlery, brushes, hosiery, baskets and other articles on a large scale. Although not on the main line of railroad travel east and west, Northampton is the terminal of the Massachusetts Central line, which traverses the greater part of the width of the state, and the city is generally well favored with respect to transportation. Its other steam railroads are the Connecticut river division of the Boston & Maine and the New Haven & Shelburne Falls division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. It is benefited by two extensive trolley systems, the Northampton and Massachusetts Northern street railways.

Northampton is especially rich in the number and character of its institutions, of which Smith College is the most noted, and the Smith Charities and the Academy of Music, a civic theater, may justly be called unique. Smith College was opened to students in 1875 and has had two presidents, Dr. L. Clark Seelye, who retired three years ago, and Dr. Marion Leroy Burton, the present head. The last graduating class numbered 375 and this year's freshman class is the largest in the history of the college. The enrollment numbers 1522 and the alumnae number 6638. An additional endowment fund of \$1,000,000 was completed last June. The distinctive plan of benevolence carried on by the Smith Charities is backed by a fund which has now reached substantially \$1,500,000.

It is said that there is no municipally owned theater in the country other than the Academy of Music, which is the gift of the late E. H. R. Lyman. There is now at this theater a stock company, known as the Northampton Players, which is entering upon its second successful season.

Local educational institutions of historical interest were the famous Round Hill school, conducted by George Bancroft, the historian, and J. G. Cogswell and the Home Law school, in which President Franklin Pierce was a student. Another Northampton institution, founded and richly endowed by Judge Charles E. Forbes, is the Forbes library. It is further aided by a maintenance bequest by Dr. Pliny Earle.

Smith's agricultural school is partly maintained by the interest of one of the Smith funds and partly by an annual contribution by the state. It is both agricultural and industrial in its character. The Capen and Burnham schools for girls are preparatory schools. Hill Institute was founded on a bequest of Samuel Hill, and Lilly Library at Florence on a bequest of Alfred T. Lilly. The institute is devoted to manual training and domestic science and art. The Peo-



Forbes library building, Northampton

ple Institute offers classes in almost any desired subject, chiefly under the instructions of some 200 of the students of Smith College. The work includes the Carnegie flower garden competition, in which more than 1000 gardens are annually enrolled. The Young Men's Christian Association has educational features in addition to other work.

The Board of Trade and Civic League are active organizations, and there is a central advisory council, in which all the civic and charitable institutions and the churches are represented. With respect to public schools, churches, banks, hotels and other advantages of a modern city, Northampton meets a high standard for a community of 20,000 inhabitants, and furnishes exceptional opportunities.

The meadows and the surrounding territory for many miles, comprising the

present towns of Easthampton, Southampton and Westhampton, as well as the present area of Northampton, were bought from the Indians in 1654 for a trifling consideration by John Pynchon, Elizur Holyoke and Samuel Chapin of Springfield. The town was named in honor of old Northampton in England,

from which some of the settlers came. Jonathan Edwards, minister of the Northampton church from 1726 until his dismissal in 1750 under circumstances that rent the community in twain, is the most prominent figure of Northampton's history because of his position among the foremost of American theologians and logicians. The "great awakening" in Northampton, an event of importance in religious history, resulted from the ministrations of Edwards, assisted by Whitefield, the great English preacher.

Soldiers of Northampton gained rank and fame in the French and Indian wars, the community being located on the frontier of the province. The town figured prominently in shaping the course of the colonies toward independence, through leading men, three of whom, contemporaries, were Maj. Joseph Hawley, Gen. Seth Pomeroy and Gov. Caleb Strong. Major Hawley, who was a grandson of Solomon Stoddard and cousin of Jonathan Edwards, was active in the French and English wars, a leading participant in discussions of the stamp act in the provincial Legislature, and an influential member of the provincial congress. He declined election to the continental congress, but sent to that body the historic message, "Fight we must finally unless Britain retreats."

General Pomeroy was prominent in the French and Indian war and was a general in the revolution. Governor Strong was a member of the General Court in 1776, the state constitutional convention in 1779, the Governor's council in 1780, and state senator nine years. He declined election to the Continental Congress, but was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the United States. Caleb Strong was a member of the first United States Senate, and a close friend of Gen. George Washington. He served twice as Governor of Massachusetts.

Distinguished citizens of Northampton have given the town eminence in the field of scholarship, as well as other departments of achievement.

There has been so much written lately on the subject of the recent women's championship at Wilmington that it almost seems as though I could add little to it. Yet it cannot be ignored in this column, nor do I wish to leave it without comment.

A very great deal has been written about how Miss Ravenscroft "avenged" Vardon and Ray, and such nonsense should never have been printed. In the first place if we are to be honest about it—and speaking with all due defense of our new champion, it was not she alone who triumphed at Wilmington. Right from the beginning the English, Irish and Canadian players were recognized as being extremely strong. Even Miss Pooley's two fine victories were passed over in some of the papers with too little comment. To have beaten the ultimate runner-up, Miss Hollins, in the International match, 5 and 4, and Miss Hyde in the tournament by 5 and 3 is greatly to the credit of the Canadian. Miss Dodd and Miss Harrison also did a few things worth mentioning. It is a rather pathetic fact that the few prizes kept in this country were for minor events.

All honor, therefore, to Miss Ravenscroft, but honor also to the other members of the British party (which of course includes the Canadians). I think we can safely say that we shall have a much greater respect for their possible chances in any tournament they may come in to future.

One great thing their visit will do is the lesson they have taught, by example, of what may be done with iron clubs. All our players' iron work through the green looked amateurish beside the crisp confident shots of the British golf-

ers—especially Miss Ravenscroft and Miss Dodd. At Wilmington they were not always able to take turf as desired with a mashie—owing to the hard ground but I watched Miss Ravenscroft at Brookline where she was able to get it as she wished it and it was a great pleasure to see the flick as the club cut into the ground unerringly and the ball flew swiftly from the iron club head. Some idea of the force of those shots of hers was obtained by the distance the divot flew.

Much as I admire the rest of the game as played by the British women, it is the stinging blow dealt to the ball with their iron clubs which most impressed me. There is nothing forced or hurried about it—it is confidently crisp. At this moment I am going to make the statement that the majority of women golfers in this country make the great mistake of swinging much too far back with irons. It should be remembered that only under very great provocation should anything more than a three quarter shot be used with any iron club. Till they learn this lesson and also to stop so many preliminary swings over women players will never inspire a gallery with the confidence that the British do when they walk up to the ball without any fuss, address it quickly and send it on its way. They look so business-like and alert and one feels certain somehow that the shot will be a good one because there is no hesitancy and they seem to know exactly what they are going to do.

We are as glad they have come as that Vardon and Ray and Reid were here—it will do the game a great deal of good and we can only assure them that whenever they return they will find the warmest of welcomes.

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# SALE Friday and Saturday More than One Hundred Misses' Suits and Coats

Regular Values 25.00, 35.00 to 45.00

18.50 25.00 and 35.00

Every suit and coat in this offering made to Chandler & Co.'s order—workmanship, tailoring and materials of the same high quality which has made their departments for women of such unparalleled success. A manufacturer overstocked with materials and who made a substantial reduction, brings these suits and coats at much below their regular prices.

## Suits

Chiffon Broadcloth

New Model in navy, taupe, Russian green and black. Regular 35.00 value 25.00

## Suits

Fur Trimmed

Chiffon broadcloth, with moleskin, skunk, opossum or civet cat. Regular 45.00 value 35.00



# Brazil Industries Grow Mexico Railway Shows Loss

## BRAZIL'S GROWTH BECOMES MORE MARKED YEARLY

Manufactories Increase Is Noticeable to Greater Extent in Last 12 Months Than Any Time Since Republic Was Formed

### 14,000 MILES OF RAILS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—In no year since Brazil accepted republican government has progress in trade and industry been more marked than in the last 12 months. There has been a particularly noticeable increase in manufacturing establishments. It is a wrong conception that South American countries do not make much of manufacturing, although it is true that it is as yet necessary for these countries to import most of their merchandise.

Of railroad mileage Brazil now has a total of 14,000 miles. This does not begin to cover the country, which is larger than the United States. But as there are more than 4,000 miles of new work under construction it is to be noticed that it cannot be long before there will be 18,000 miles in operation, and in the mean time more extensions will be planned.

In respect to manufactures, the most important branch is cotton weaving. All but the finer grades now are made in Brazil. Recent statistics show that the capital invested in this industry is not far short of \$250,000,000. The state of Sao Paulo has some of the finest mills in existence. Jute weaving has become especially important. There is also considerable silk and linen weaving.

Brazil bought from the United States the present year close to \$43,000,000 worth of goods. This shows that the country's industrial activity must as yet be in its beginning. There is the greatest opportunity for increasing this trade between the two countries, and with what is now being done toward that end, and with the opening of the Panama canal in sight, Brazil may expect to get in direct touch with her west coast neighbors as well as the Pacific coast country of the United States, which may in the future buy more of the raw products of this country because these can be the more readily delivered.

There is food for thought in the recent plan to erect in Brazil a large rubber manufacturing plant. The purpose is to locate in Rio de Janeiro, and here will be manufactured many of the rubber articles at present imported. It has been a matter of surprise that no such move was undertaken before, with the great quantities of raw material right at hand.

### VEGETABLE IVORY IN ECUADOR

QUITO, Ecuador.—Ecuador exports annually more than 20,000 tons of tagua nuts, which are used in the manufacture of buttons. Tagua is known in the trade as vegetable ivory. Rubber gatherers first called attention to the product some 50 years ago. The natives call the nuts "negritos."

## PARANAGUA CUSTOM HOUSE ERECTED THREE CENTURIES



Historic building kept in excellent preservation

(Special to the Monitor)

PARANAGUA, Brazil.—As yet untouched by a number of such modern innovations as have come to Brazilian coast cities farther to the north, Paranagua has at least two things in which it takes unqualified pride, its custom house and its shrimps. In respect to the former it is a building dating back more than 300 years and it is today in a first-class state of preservation. It is a substantial structure in every respect. Lumber, rails and all manner of machinery have to be inspected in this port before gaining entrance for the interior. The duties are very high, the tax in some instances amounting to more than the articles cost the importer. A mule street car runs past the custom house. There is no passenger service for this

port. The water is not deep enough and the freighters are of no greater draft than can be cared for. As regards the shrimps of Paranagua, they are extraordinarily large and delicious. Visitors to the port pronounce them superior to shrimps found elsewhere. Bananas are also plentiful and of a special flavor in this section. As for drinking water, it is hauled in barrels and sold in that manner. Clothes washing is a matter of common concern and it is all done in one public washing place. Paranagua is a place with about 15,000 inhabitants. It is a considerable rubber center and a terminal for the Paranagua-Curitiba railroad. There is a line under construction farther to the west which will make communication possible between the coast and Asuncion, Paraguay.

Whether it is a question of exploitation in South America, Mexico, Central America, or the republics in the Caribbean, the fact stands out prominently that millions upon millions of outside money have been invested in the respective nations. Undoubtedly, development would have been less marked than it is were it not for this investment campaign in countries abounding in natural resources. But that international complications are likely to arise where home governments stand sponsors for financial operations of individuals has been brought conspicuously to the fore of late. And it is unquestionably as a result of recent events in countries where the investment idea has been exploited to the full that President Wilson embraces the opportunity to call a warning.

Colonel Roosevelt's Brazilian address as regards his Sao Paulo topic could be applied easily to mean that character should be preeminent where material gain is a desire. Concession is something that has had an alluring aspect to some of the world's great financiers. No doubt there are many legitimate enterprises in the republics of South and Central America. But there can scarcely be any quarrel with the utterances of President Wilson at Mobile when he says that it should be the duty of the United States to assist the nations of this hemisphere in an emancipation from certain material interests so that they may enjoy constitutional liberty unrestrained.

## MEXICAN ELECTION NOT GIVEN ANY NOTICE BY GEN. CARRANZA

HERMOSILLO, Mexico.—At this stage of developments the constitutionalists are reported as very intent on what comes out of Washington regarding the possibility of recognition by the Wilson administration to the effect that the revolutionists shall be entitled to import arms. The election is no concern of the men who have taken possession of a number of the northern states. The recent manifesto by General Carranza, the constitutionalist leader, is as follows:

"I have several times made a declaration to the press of my resolution to continue the fight against the so-called government of Huerta, because I am fully convinced that we cannot establish peace if we should try to solve the actual situation by any other means than force, and until we eliminate Huerta and have control over any other party of intriguing civilians who try to put themselves forward.

"If such a party should appear the constitutionalists would treat it with equal or greater rigor than the Huerta party."

The Carranza platform, known as the plan of Guadalupe, is as follows:

"First. We repudiate Gen. Victoriano Huerta as President of the republic.

"Second. We repudiate also the legislative and judicial powers of the federation.

"Third. We repudiate the governments of the states, which 30 days

hence shall recognize the federal authorities, which form the present administration.

"Fourth. For the organization of the military forces necessary to make compliance with our purposes we name as first chief of the forces, which shall be called 'constitutionalists,' Don Venustiano Carranza, Governor of the state of Coahuila.

"Fifth. On the occupation of the constitutionalist forces of the City of Mexico the executive power shall be taken charge of by Don Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the forces, or whoever may be substituted in command.

"Sixth. The President ad interim of the republic shall convolve general elections as soon as peace shall have been established, delivering the power to the person who shall be elected.

"Seventh. The person acting as first chief of the constitutionalist forces will assume charge as provisional Governor of such states as have recognized Huerta and shall convolve local elections, after which the persons elected shall assume their duties."

## TRADE NOTES

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—The purchase of more than half of the stock of the Pacific railways of Nicaragua by New York bankers is expected to relieve somewhat the financial stringency.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Reports reach here that London has formed an association to protect the interests which have invested heavily in rubber plantations in the far east. More than \$500,000,000 is involved.

HAVANA, Cuba.—The opinion prevails that many of the concessions granted under the Gomez administration are in danger of cancellation.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Argentina imported goods from the United States in 1912-13 valued at more than \$53,000,000, against \$11,500,000 the year before.

PANAMA.—Announcement has come that Great Britain will participate in the international parade of warships that will pass through the canal at the opening ceremonies.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company is to put new and faster ships in service between Buenos Aires and Europe.

LIMON, Costa Rica.—The declaration of an extra dividend of 2 per cent by the United Fruit Company comes as a result of a net profit of more than \$8,000,000 during the past year.

PARA, Brazil.—Efforts are being made to improve the quality of the rubber in order to maintain the reputation of the Para product.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—More than \$250,000,000 of English money is invested in Uruguayan enterprises, including railway development.

### DUTY PLACED ON LIQUID MEAT

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—By a recent decision of the government, extract of meat and liquid meat are excluded from the articles exempted from export duty by the law of July 15, 1911.

### U. S. BANK CONNECTIONS WANTED

LIMA, Peru.—With American capital to the amount of more than \$30,000,000 invested in Peru, the establishment of banks with United States connection would be welcomed, it is said.

## GEN. OROZCO WITH HUERTA CENTRAL MEXICAN ARMY

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Considering that a year or so ago everybody was talking about Gen. Pascual Orozco, Jr., who set himself up in opposition to President Madero, shortly after the latter assumed office, the present silence as to Orozco's whereabouts can only be accounted for on the ground that he is somewhere in the middle states engaged in an attempt to dialogue the constitutionalists.

General Orozco is one of the curious products of the revolutionary period that



GEN. PASCUAL OROZCO, JR. Now with federal troops in campaign against constitutionalists

began with the Madero insurrection against the Diaz regime. When among strangers he is singularly reserved. But once let him realize that he can speak without hindrance, and it is a different Orozco who confronts one. The accompanying photograph of the general was taken while he was in one of his pleasant moods. When provisional President Huerta managed to arrive at some agreement with Orozco, and called him to the capital, he was given the governorship of Chihuahua. There are many who wonder that Huerta allowed Orozco to get out of his sight. For a while it looked very doubtful whether the former rebel leader would be allowed to depart for the north, but he finally left, and has been engaged ever since in the dubious task of quelling the disturbances of the northern sections.

CONSTRUCTION IN CENTRAL DIVISION OF CANAL FINISHED

CULEBRA, C. Z.—The central division of the construction work on the Panama canal was abolished with the removal of the Gamboa dike. The total amount of explosives used in this division since the American occupation is close to 39,000,000 pounds.

The central division was first organized July 1, 1909, succeeding the department of excavation and dredging, and was assigned the canal territory extending from the south toe of Gatun dam to the north end of the lock site at Pedro Miguel, a distance along the axis of the canal of 31.69 miles. It embraced the entire extent of the former Culebra and Chagres divisions, which have since been known as the Culebra and Chagres sections of the central division. Its scope of operations also included the construction of the Naos island breakwater, the clearing of timber from the channel in the lake section, and such municipal, sanitary and building work as was included within its territorial limits.

The canal work was divided into five construction districts, and was placed in charge of Lieut. Col. D. D. Gaillard, as division engineer, with the following assistants: Earl A. Bronk, chief clerk; Louis K. Rourke, assistant division engineer, now superintendent of public works of Boston; A. S. Zinn, resident engineer; Mark W. Tenny, R. W. Hebard, W. L. Thompson, and George H. Ruggles, assistant engineers. Of the division engineer's assistants at that time, only two, Messrs. Zinn and Tenny, are now connected with the organization.

BRAZILIAN CATTLE SEEN BY EXPERT

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—When Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the United States bureau of animal industry, visited Brazil the authorities of the various cities gave the American expert every facility to inspect the abattoirs. Dr. Melvin on his return home issued a statement which pleased Brazil, since it showed how thoroughly he went into the subject. Rio de Janeiro, as well as Sao Paulo, recently has finished fine abattoirs at which all the slaughtering for the respective cities is done. Brazil does not export any chilled beef, although it supplies Central America and Cuba with quantities of cured beef, "tasajo," or jerked beef.

Dr. Melvin, it now is learned, is of the opinion that the cattle of Brazil have not reached as yet the standard maintained by Uruguay and Argentina. The stock is largely mixed with zebu or Indian cattle.

## URUGUAY HONORS FLAG AND JOSE GERVASIO ARTIGAS' DEEDS

Father of Uruguayan Freedom Is Viewed by All as Republic's Founder and Designer of Original Colors and Coat of Arms

### RECALL HEROIC DEEDS

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—No nation shows greater reverence for its flag than Uruguay, and at present, when the patriotic deeds of Jose Gervasio Artigas are being recounted, his connection with the selection of the national colors, furnishes an interesting background for the study of early Uruguayan history.

After Artigas crossed the River Plate and reentered his native province at the head of 150 followers, he soon rallied around him many of the people. Many vicissitudes were encountered, but the revolutionists finally managed to drive the Spanish from Montevideo. The flag adopted by Artigas was composed of horizontal stripes in azure, white and red. Not until 1828, however, after Uruguay declared its independence of Brazil, was the national flag as it appears today adopted. The official transcript issued at the time read that "the flag of state shall be white, with nine azure (azul celeste) stripes, horizontal and alternate, leaving in the upper corner near the flag pole a white square, in which shall be depicted a sun." The nine azure stripes symbolize the nine political departments into which the republic was divided.

The coat of arms came into existence on March 14, 1829. The following is the official decree: "The escutcheon of the state shall be an oval crowned with a sun and divided into four quarters. In the upper right-hand division shall be depicted, on a field of blue (esmalte



FLAG AND COAT OF ARMS OF URUGUAY—HISTORY OF FLAG IS POPULAR TOPIC

azul), a pair of scales, symbolizing equality and justice; in the upper left-hand division, on a field of silver, the Cerro of Montevideo, as a symbol of power; in the lower right-hand division, on a field of silver, a horse running loose, symbolizing liberty, and in the left-hand lower quarter, on a blue field, an ox, as a symbol of abundance. The shield is to be adorned with military and naval trophies and symbols of commerce."

By an act of the Uruguayan congress of July 5, 1906, the law was modified to read as follows: "The coat of arms of the state, created by the law of March 14, 1829, shall be enclosed within two branches of olive and laurel joined at the bottom by a bow of azure. The military and naval trophies decreed by the law above cited shall be eliminated."

## GATUN LOCKS SEE ANOTHER FLEET PASS SAFELY BY

PANAMA.—The west flight of Gatun locks was used for the second time on Oct. 9, when three groups of dredging vessels and a floating piledriver, in tow of tugs, a total of 13 vessels, were lifted together from the Atlantic entrance channel to the surface of Gatun lake. This performance, using the entire 1000-foot length of each chamber, more nearly tested the capacity of the locks in commercial and naval use than the passage of the lone tug Gatun on Sept. 26.

Because of the care required in handling the groups, which filled the chambers with relatively slight clearance at the gates, the time of passage exceeded that of the Gatun, which was one hour and 51 minutes. The first group of dredging vessels entered the lower level at 9:50 a. m. and the rear group passed between the upper guard gate at 12:40 p. m.

The first group was composed of the tug Bohio, with a 400-ton barge loaded with piles and 500 tons of coal, and two old cement barges loaded with 250 tons of coal each. The second group was the Gatun, with pipe-line suction dredge No. 86, several pontoons, and a fuel oil barge. The third group was the tug Empire, with the French ladder dredge No. 5, two dump scows, and a floating piledriver. A motor launch and several pangas were towed in the rear.

Upon reaching the lake level, the groups were towed beyond the end of the upper approach wall, then across to the edge of the lake, several hundred feet east of the Gatun station of the Panama railroad, to allow disembarking the passengers who had taken the opportunity to go through the locks. Shortly afterward, the tugs Gatun and Empire returned to the west approach, and were passed down the flight to the ocean in one hour and 35 minutes.

The Bohio then took the three barges containing 1000 tons of coal in tow to Gamboa, returning the next day for the dredges, and will remain there as auxiliary in the dredging operations in the vicinity, and in Culebra cut.

## FRENCH ENGINEER RETURNS TO CANAL

PANAMA.—M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, who was chief engineer on the Panama canal during the French construction period, accompanied by his daughter, Vicomtesse de Rancoune, and son-in-law, the Vicomte de Rancoune, arrived on the isthmus at the Turrialba from New Orleans, on Thursday, Oct. 9.

They visited every part of the canal work, saw the operation of Gatun locks and the destruction of Gamboa dike, and sailed for Costa Rica on Tuesday, Oct. 14.

## MINISTER ENTERTAINS ARGENTINO

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The United States minister, John W. Garrett, has given a dinner in honor of Senator Benito Villanueva, who will leave shortly for Washington on a diplomatic mission.

### BRAZILIAN FALLS IN EASIER REACH

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The Iguaçu Falls, considered in certain respects superior to Niagara, have been placed within easier reach through better roads and for the convenience of sightseers.

### AMERICAN EXPORTER HELPS MANUFACTURERS

develop their export trade. Send for sample copy. 127 William street, New York.

## HEAD OF MEXICO RAILWAY SYSTEM IS TO REMAIN

Decision of President E. N. Brown to Stay Said to Have Given Satisfaction — Roads Operate 7000 Miles of Tracks

### YAN KEE DIRECTORS

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—That E. N. Brown has decided to stay with the National Railways of Mexico as its president has caused general satisfaction in business circles. There is hardly another railroad property in America which has been subjected to greater strain of late years. Mr. Brown's resignation was tendered some months ago, because he felt that he was being hampered in his position as executive. After his arrival in New York, where he discussed the situation with leading stockholders, he felt satisfied with the situation and on his return to Mexico City considered it advisable to withdraw his resignation.

The reorganization of the directorate has resulted in the election of three new members to the New York city board. Succeeding Henry Clay Pierce, James N. Wallace and E. M. Sobel are D. P. Bennett, Henry W. Taft and Ricardo Huerta. The members of the Mexico City board are Guillermo Brockman, Isaac Bustamante, Adolfo Christlieb, Eduardo Lobaton, Antonio Pliego Pres, Emilio Rabasa, and Jose Simon. Among the members of the Mexico City board who have retired are J. N. Galbraith, manager in this city of the Water-Pierce Oil Company. The fact that Mr. Galbraith retired at the same time as Mr. Pierce leads to the inference that this oil company is no longer as conspicuous in affairs as it used to be.

With most of the northern states in rebellion, traffic in these localities has been almost at a standstill. The last annual report of the National Railways of Mexico showed total revenues from operations in 1913 to be \$37,792,382 against \$61,987,108 in 1912. The earned surplus is only \$687,383, as contrasted to \$2,300,347 earned in 1912.

The mileage of the National Railways of Mexico approximates 7000 miles. The system connects with the following ports of entry to the United States: Laredo, Eagle Pass and El Paso, Tex., and at Brownsville, Tex., by means of an international bridge across the Rio Grande.

## NEGOTIATIONS PROCEED

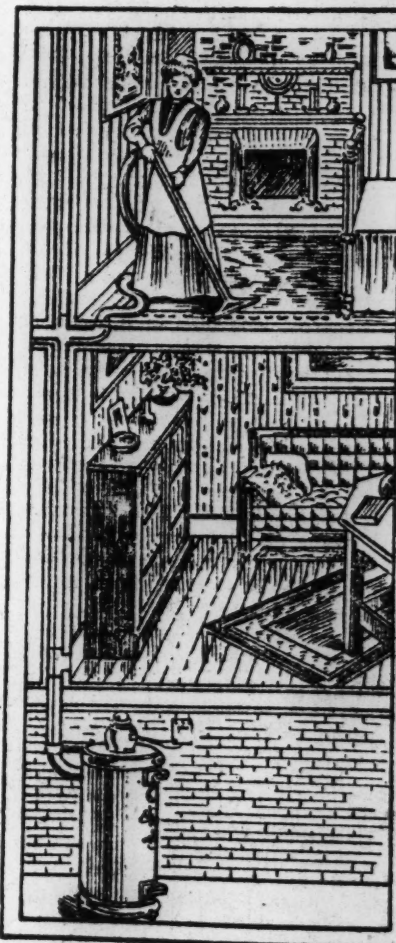
BOGOTA, Colombia.—A waiting attitude is apparent on part of the better informed public as to what the effect of present negotiations for adjustment of Panama claims will be on the Colombian minister, Sr. Julio Betancourt, in Washington.

## PERU HAS SAILING REGATTA

CALLAO, Peru.—The fifth regatta of the Callao Sailing Club took place Oct. 5. There is to be a "squadron" cruise later. The course will be to San Lorenzo, where Commodore Venn will serve tea to the participants on board his yacht Primrose.

## Reduce Your Work One Half

TUEC STATIONARY CLEANERS meet every requirement in home, store, factory, warehouse, mill, church, office building, club, theatre or school. Installed anywhere—in farm, village, hamlet or city.



Showing the installation, and working of the TUEC in a home.

The most successful business man reduces expense and eliminates the unnecessary effort by saving an extra step in the work here and by a change there.

The household work need not be so carefully systematized; but isn't it true that whatever time and energy is saved from the routine of housecleaning may be spent in ways more pleasant?

## The TUEC Stationary Cleaner

is a great economizer of time and work for the housekeeper. Efficiently removing the dust and grit which wear the fibre, it lengthens the term of service for carpets, rugs, curtains, tapestries, etc.

The TUEC Stationary Cleaner is most simple in construction and requires no skill to operate. Will not injure the most delicate fabrics.

Your name and address on a postal card, addressed to us, will enable us to furnish you with valuable information on how to economize in the home.

THE UNITED ELECTRIC COMPANY  
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## Real Estate

Back Bay property is prominent in reports of real estate sales today, a large four-story well-fronted brick residence changing owners, located 514 Commonwealth avenue, near the subway entrance. It is assessed for \$31,000, including \$16,400 taxed on 3129 square feet of land. George W. Gilmore was the owner, who conveyed to Katie G. Reed.

George E. Henry has taken title from the Charlotte A. Baker estate to the 2 1/2-story brick dwellings situated 77 and 79 Shawmut avenue, corner of Osborn place, together with 1937 square feet of land. All taxed for \$16,300, and \$10,400 of this amount applies on the land.

## BRIGHTON AND HYDE PARK

The frame stables, corner of Westbourne terrace and Corey road, belonging to the Eben D. Jordan estate have been sold to H. P. Hood & Sons of Maine. There is a land area of 16,019 square feet taxed for \$3200 and made a part of the \$27,200 assessment.

Charles Belhumeur and wife are the new owners of a single frame dwelling house at 25 Thatcher street between Metropolitan and Green avenues, Hyde Park, together with 10,600 square feet of land, all valued for taxes at \$2100. Andrew M. Geishecker made the deed.

## ROSINDALE ESTATE PURCHASE

One of the properties reported from this district today was purchased by James H. Greene from Edith M. Bogart for a home for his daughter, Grace Bacon. It comprises a single frame dwelling and 5300 square feet of land, located 64 Sherwood street, near Prospect street, Rosindale. The consideration was \$2800 cash.

## NORTH END TRANSACTION

The 2 1/2-story brick dwelling numbered 23 Tilton street, near Hanover street, has been sold by the owner, Isadore Somabond to Giuseppe Borrielle. There are 617 square feet of land which carries half of the \$6000 assessed valuation.

## DORCHESTER CONVEYANCES

Charles H. Cotton sold to Michael McMahon and mother the frame dwelling at 9 Batchelder street, near Clifton street, together with 2688 square feet of land, assessed for \$3400, of which \$1100 is land value.

Another property bought is located 2 Lyons street, near Loring avenue, by Lorenzo D. Merrill and wife, from Clara M. Fowler. There is a ground area of 2516 square feet valued at \$500, and the improvements carry \$2000 additional.

James A. Boyd et al. have purchased from George R. Slader 3 building lots on Dakota street near Bowdoin square, aggregating 15,000 square feet of land, valued at \$3600 by the assessors.

## BUILDING NOTICES

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## RATES

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## REAL ESTATE

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## REAL ESTATE—ARKANSAS

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**FOR SALE**—Ohio Corn Farms, from \$100 to \$1000; rents from \$8 to \$10 per acre. For information or catalogue write or call HARRIS REALTY CO., FRANK D. HARRIS, 84 North Neil St., Champaign, Ill.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

**BRAND NEW SUITES**—1155-57-59-1141 Commonwealth Avenue—Suites containing 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with complete kitchen, bathroom, and every possible modern improvement; large reception hall; A. C. elevator; steam heat; continuous hot water; janitor service; piazzas; gas and electric lights; gas range; tile baths; porcelain plumbing; awnings; shades; screens; 15 min. to Park St. Apply to owners on premises, days and nights.

**REBENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.**, Tel. Brighton 1000-M. Haymarket 3044

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

**CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD**—The progressive "extension" division of the University of Wisconsin is advocating the reading and interpretation of poetry in the common schools, in order to promote the esthetic side of the life of the average citizen. Since, it argues, we are all going in for the training of the hand and the eye along with the intellect why should we neglect the heart, the emotions, the chief element in character? If we should not neglect these things, poetry, among other inspiring and refining branches of literature, should be taught in the schools. No doubt the reasoning is sound. The love of poetry should be cultivated in the young, and this may be done in the school as well as in the home. The trouble lies in the method of "teaching" poetry. The way to arouse or develop in the young a love of literary beauty, of lyrical and rhythmic song, is to read the right kind of poetry at the right stage, let syntax severally alone, interpret without dissecting and permit the music, the fine frenzy, to do its own work. To make a task of poetry is to kill the love for it.

**KANSAS CITY TIMES**—"The way to get a cross-state highway is to build one," was the motto adopted by the people of Lafayette and Saline counties a few weeks ago. The response of 1000 men with their teams to the call of the Blue Book route shows how the sentiment has changed regarding good roads within the last few years. Five years ago the farmers of Missouri and Kansas were insisting that they did not want roads over which motor cars would run. But the New Santa Fe trail was built across Kansas by farmers and is maintained by them, and much of the travel over that cross-state highway is in motor cars, and the farmers themselves own a large percentage of the cars. The Blue Book route across Missouri is intended as a modern highway to extend from Kansas City to St. Louis. The idea for such a highway was inspired by the new Sn-i-Ba road across Jackson county, making a straight highway from Kansas City to Marshall, a distance of about 100 miles. When the people along the route saw the possibilities of such a direct and feasible cross-state highway they determined to be the first in the field with a road that would attract the travel between Kansas City and St. Louis. When there is competition of that kind for good roads it means that twilight has come for the old-fashioned mud roads. The most enterprising communities will get the best roads, and get them first, just as the enterprising people of Lafayette and Saline counties have acquired this new road. And the fact that they are first in the field with an inviting road for travelers means that they will realize their hopes for Missouri's cross-state highway.

**WOMEN'S BRANCH, STATE Y. M. C. A., HAS CONFERENCE**

**WESTFIELD, Mass.**—The twenty-fifth annual conference of the women's auxiliaries to the Young Men's Christian Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island opened Wednesday afternoon in the parish house of the First Congregational church here. Mrs. George A. Brown of Everett, secretary of the state auxiliary committee conducted the formal opening. D. C. Drew of Boston, state secretary of county work, conducted devotional exercises.

The nominating committee reported the following officers: President, Mrs. F. K. Stearns of Lowell; vice-presidents, Mrs. Robert Frame of Newport, Mrs. W. C. Thiers of Somerville, Mrs. W. F. Cummings of Quincy; secretary, Mrs. J. H. Piper of Worcester.

The night session closed with a stereoscopic address by Dr. L. L. Doggett of the Young Men's Christian Association college of Springfield. Sessions continue today.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

## PIANOS

**VOSE**  
PIANO ROOMS  
The VOSE guarantee of quality that goes with every piano sold at the VOSE PIANO ROOMS is your protection against imposition and your insurance of genuine intrinsic worth.

A visit to the VOSE PIANO ROOMS and a comparison of the VOSE offerings with what you have seen elsewhere will give you the convincing proof of the truth of this statement.

Low prices and easy terms of payment.

**160 Boylston Street**

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

**PLAYER FOR SALE**—Its any piano, with \$100 music, price \$125. Tel. 5062. Address 8 Forest St., Cambridge.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**The "Dustoraine"**  
A neat covering of lightweight rubber covered with what you have seen elsewhere will give you the convincing proof of the truth of this statement.

Low prices and easy terms of payment.

**160 Boylston Street**

**National Utility Co.,**  
P. O. BOX 5206, BOSTON

**QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP**  
31 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON

## AUTOS FOR RENT

**AUTOMOBILE RENTING** by hour, day or week. Automobiles for weddings, receptions and theater parties at special rates; day and night service. BROOKLYN AUTO STATION, 31 Harris St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## LANGUAGES

**PUPILS** desired in German and French; French accent; also pupils in piano, method Lambrino-Lepelch. Call or write MME. DE LAVNER, 276 Newbury St., Boston.

## APARTMENTS WANTED

**WANTED IN CAMBRIDGE**—A small furnished apartment for the winter, by couple who will take best of care and give satisfactory references; no children. C. H. BILLINGS, 12 Beane St., Boston. Tel. Hay. 503.

## ROOMS

**SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**—Pleasant furnished room to gentleman; references required. 30 Hunter Pl. Tel. 1904-M.

**W. CANTON ST.**—189-Square room, for lady or gentleman; good view of city over St. and Sun.; also front room; terms reasonable.

**Worcester St.**—45-Back parlor with kitchenette; also square room; large closet, hot and cold water, furnace heat.

**ARMY AND NAVY NEWS**

**Army Orders**  
**WASHINGTON**—Capt. H. T. Matthews, quartermaster corps, assume charge of construction work at Ft. Warren, Ft. Strong, Ft. Revere and Ft. Andrews, Mass., relieving Col. G. B. Davis, quartermaster corps.

Changes in quartermaster corps: Capt. J. J. Ryan relieved duty as assistant to quartermaster, Ft. Riley, Kan., and report to commanding officer of that post for duty as quartermaster and assume charge of construction work, relieving Maj. J. T. Davidson of those duties; Maj. Davidson to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty as depot quartermaster, relieving Capt. H. R. Perry; Capt. Perry report to depot quartermaster for duty as his assistant; Capt. J. J. Ryan assigned temporarily to duty in charge of school for bakers and cooks, Ft. Riley, Kan., relieving Capt. G. F. Hamilton; Capt. Hamilton to San Francisco and take transport Dec. 5 for the Philippine Islands for duty.

Second Lieut. W. L. Taliaferro, twenty-first infantry, and J. E. Carberry, sixth infantry, to Hammondport, N. Y., for course in shop instruction at works of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company until Dec. 1, then return to proper station.

First Lieut. G. E. Turner, coast artillery corps, to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, for observation.

Lieut. R. M. Schofield, quartermaster corps, to Philadelphia depot of the quartermaster corps.

Leave: First Lieut. R. Butler, cavalry, 10 days.

## Navy Orders

Lieutenant Commander C. R. Train, detached the Walke, to duty connection fitting out the Benham and in command when placed in commission.

Lieutenant Commander C. S. Freeman, detached the San Francisco, to the Rhode Island as first lieutenant.

Lieutenant F. V. McNair, to the New Jersey as ordnance officer.

Lieutenant (junior grade) R. R. Smith, to naval recruiting station, Portland, Ore.

Ensign August Schulze, detached the California, to temporary duty receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign J. E. Meredith, to naval training station, St. Helena, Va.

Ensign Ralph Martin, Jr., detached navy yard, Washington, D. C., to the San Francisco.

Assistant Surgeon J. T. Borden, to duty under instruction at Naval medical school.

Assistant Paymaster H. J. Hauser, detached the Buffalo, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Civil Engineer E. R. Gayler, detached naval station, Honolulu, to bureau of yards and docks, navy department.

## PIANOS

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**QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP**  
31 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON

## EDUCATIONAL

**BERLITZ**  
ALL LANGUAGES  
Superior native teachers. Terms reasonable. Trial lesson free.  
The Best Method.  
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.  
Privately and classes.  
Send for Catalogue.  
132 BOYLSTON STREET  
New Classes Constantly Forming.  
DO NOT SPEND TIME OR MONEY WITH INFERIOR METHODS.

**JOYLAND**  
(Patented)  
This face book is more amusing to children than any other kind of a book. The faces are cut from the board leaves and are interchangeable. Brilliantly colored. Boxed. Size 5 1/2 x 11 in. Price \$1.00 postpaid.  
IDEAL BOOK BUILDERS, Publishers.  
202 So. Clark St., CHICAGO.

**JEWELRY**  
W. E. TAYLOR  
15 years with Smith, Patterson Co.  
JEWELRY AND SILVERSMITH  
Repairing and Order Work  
6 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON

**FOR SALE**—Antique mahogany desk; also roll top and chair; nearly new. W. 573, Monitor Office, Boston.

**AGENTS WANTED**  
Exclusive Territory—Fast Seller  
We believe we have the most substantial and fast selling hardware specialty of today and want a few more reliable agents, state and county, in unoccupied territory. Necessary wherever stoves or furnaces are used. Sold at a price which reaches of any household, under a guarantee to save 25% of fuel or money back. Splendid profits for agents—one sale brings dozens more. Season for selling—NOW. ARNOLD DAMPER, Inc., R. 301, 29 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED**  
WANTED, REPRESENTATIVES, whole or part time, newly marketed English rubber; guaranteed water-proof; easily letter. Universal Rubber Co. (not inc.), 1035 Annals St., Chicago.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**  
YOUNG MAN, 30, desiring position as salesman or collector or employment where responsibility is essential; can furnish references and cash salary. ALVIN MILLER, 1079 Forest Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

**POSITION AS TIMEKEEPER** or rodmann on railroad or other construction work, or similar employment; preferably Western states; college graduate. S-15, 6030 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Bay View will give you information as to terms.

**NEW YORK MERCHANTS**  
may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, 6029 Metropolitan building.

**CHAMPAIGN-URBANA ADS.**

**REAL ESTATE**  
**TO RENT**  
A cozy cottage in a very desirable district of Champaign.  
The cottage has 6 rooms and bath, new furniture, good heat, gas, electric lights, fireplace, concrete walks, large lot, good garden, spot, beautiful shade and fruit trees, and in all a typical home spot. Price \$35 a month. Reference demanded from renter.  
F. G. CAMPBELL & SON, Champaign, Illinois

**STEEL TANKS**  
We manufacture steel tanks, all kinds. We sell them all over the States. Buy your tanks direct from factory. Save money. Write us for prices. J. C. GABEL & CO., Champaign, Ill.

**HOUSE CLEANERS AND MOVERS**  
W. C. HENSLEY, house cleaning, moving, transfer, storage. 118 S. Neil St., Champaign; Bell phone 972; auto 2138.

**GARAGES**  
**HERRICK AND STOLLEY**  
Champaign, Ill.

**COAL**  
W. W. WALLS & CO.  
MAJESTIC COAL  
CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

**COAL, SAND AND GRAVEL**  
ROYAL A. STIPES  
COAL, SAND AND GRAVEL  
Both Phones. Champaign, Ill.

**CHAMPAIGN-URBANA MERCHANTS**  
may send advertising to William A. Thompson, Suite 400, First National Bank Building, Champaign.

**SIMMONS GIRLS**  
**STAGE TABLEAUX**  
**FOR HALLOWEEN**

Favors for each student at dinner, decorations in various colors throughout the halls and seasonable appointments will mark the observance of Halloween at Simmons College tomorrow evening. "A mock game" of basketball in which the girls will be assisted by maids and butlers in getting the ball into the baskets will be a feature of the entertainments. Other entertainments to be given include tableaux exemplifying among others:

"How I Knew When the Right Man Came," "Good and Poor Taste in Dress," "How I Dressed My Wife on Five Dollars a Week," "What I See on Fifth Avenue," "Ideas of a Plain Country Woman," and "Girl Questions." Popular advertisements will be represented. Miss Mary Pratt, 1915, will also give a reading. A festive assembly will finish up the fun.

**CITY CLUB TO HEAR CHURCHMAN**  
The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clarke, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, will be the speaker at the regular Thursday night meeting of the Boston City Club.

**ENDEAVOR RALLY PLANNED**  
ARLINGTON, Mass.—The annual fall rally of the Middlesex Christian Endeavor Union will be held in Trinity Baptist church at East Arlington this evening.

## KALAMAZOO ADVERTISING

**GROCERS**  
I am Sole Agent for the  
**C. D. GREGG PURE OLIVE OIL**  
AND  
**DE LUXE FLOUR**  
IN KALAMAZOO  
We sell for spot cash at the lowest price.  
**SPOT CASH GROCERY**  
220 N. Burdick Street

**MEN'S APPAREL**  
**F. A. COWLBECK CO.**  
Sell the Better Things  
That Men Wear  
HATS, CLOTHING, SHOES  
AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS  
106 West Main Street

**INSURANCE**  
**W. H. PENDLETON**  
FIRE INSURANCE  
All Old Line Companies  
Phone 217. Upjohn Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich.

**SHOES**  
**BELL SHOE HOUSE**  
FOOT FITTERS  
L. ISENBERG, Prop. 124 E. Main

**BAKERY**  
YOU DEMAND cleanliness and quality  
we guarantee it. **BIYAN'S BAKERY.**  
204-306 W. Main St.; phone 728.

**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
**THE PARIS**—Garment cleaners and dyers, 222 W. Main St. Our dyeing process turns out satisfactory work.

**NEW YORK ADVERTISING**  
**ROOMS**  
439 W. 133RD (APT. 10)  
Settlement worker offers furnished room in apartment, large, sunny, prettily decorated, closet, lavatory, elevator; ladies only. Call afternoons.

**EDUCATIONAL**  
**GIZELLA VON WALTHER**  
Teacher of Spanish, French and German  
Successful in giving a working knowledge of these languages. Address 21 West 6th Street, New York.

**POSITIONS WANTED**  
ASSISTANT to president, private secretary, confidential man, correspondence, stenographer, 12 years present position, desires change; no objections to leaving New York. Address V 546, Monitor Office, Boston.

**BOARDS WANTED**  
62 W. 70TH ST.—High class accommodations, in refined house, for refined people; table guests reasonable.

**NEW YORK MERCHANTS**  
may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, 6029 Metropolitan building.

**CHAMPAIGN-URBANA ADS.**

**REAL ESTATE**  
**TO RENT**  
A cozy cottage in a very desirable district of Champaign.  
The cottage has 6 rooms and bath, new furniture, good heat, gas, electric lights, fireplace, concrete walks, large lot, good garden, spot, beautiful shade and fruit trees, and in all a typical home spot. Price \$35 a month. Reference demanded from renter.  
F. G. CAMPBELL & SON, Champaign, Illinois

**STEEL TANKS**  
We manufacture steel tanks, all kinds. We sell them all over the States. Buy your tanks direct from factory. Save money. Write us for prices. J. C. GABEL & CO., Champaign, Ill.

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**DESTROYERS SENT TO CHARLESTON**  
NEWPORT, R. I.—On orders from the navy department the torpedo boat destroyers Monaghan, Perry and Sterrett left Wednesday night for Charleston, S. C., for reserve duty at that station.

In company the destroyers Roe and Parker, bound for Philadelphia, also sailed Wednesday night. Spare men of the crews of the Charleston bound boats will be detailed to the Philadelphia yard to man new destroyers there.

**WORCESTER MAN HEAD OF KNIGHTS**

With an attendance of 275 including representatives of the 47 commanderies in its jurisdiction the grand commandery, Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island held its one hundred and eighth annual convocation yesterday in Corinthian hall, Masonic Temple, and elected William W. Johnson of Worcester first eminent commander.

**NAVY YARD POLITICS BARRED**  
Word has been received by Capt. William De Witt Coffman, commandant at Charlestown navy yard, from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt that "political activity in favor of any party on the part of workmen in the yard will not be tolerated."

## NOTICE

**THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**  
**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**  
Boston, October 27, 1913.  
I certify that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated to be voted for in Suffolk County, November 4, 1913.

**FRANK J. DONAHUE**  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.  
1913

**GOVERNOR**—Vote for One.  
Charles Sumner Bird of Walpole, Progressive Party.  
Alfred H. Evans of Northampton, Prohibition Party.  
Eugene N. Foss of Boston, Independent Party.  
Augustus P. Gardner of Hamilton, Republican Party.  
Arthur E. Reimer of Boston, Socialist Party.

**LIENANT GOVERNOR**—Vote for One.  
David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic Party.  
George H. Wrenn of Springfield, Socialist Party.  
Edward Barry of Boston, Democratic Party.  
Daniel Cosgrove of Lowell, Progressive Party.  
Augustus H. Goetting of Springfield, Republican Party.

**SENATORS**—Vote for Two.  
Peter O'Rourke of Medford, Socialist Labor Party.  
George E. Roecker, Jr., of Boston, Socialist Party.  
Frank J. Donahue of Boston, Democratic Party.  
William S. Kinney of Boston, Republican Party.  
John Nicholson of Boston, Prohibition Party.  
Fred E. Oelcher of Peabody, Socialist Labor Party.  
Ella M. Roberts of Springfield, Socialist Party.  
Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, Progressive Party.

**REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT**—Vote for Two.  
Joseph Bearak of Boston, Socialist Party.  
Weldon L. Crossman of Boston, Progressive Party.  
John A. Donoghue of Boston, Democratic Party.  
Thomas C. March of Boston, Republican Party.  
Max H. Newman of Boston, Progressive Party.  
Martin C. Richardson of Boston, Republican Party.

**REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT**—Vote for Two.  
John F. Sheehan of Boston, Democratic Party.  
Samuel Zorn of Boston, Socialist Party.  
REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT

**REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT**—Vote for Two.  
Edwin C. Barringer of Boston, Progressive Party.  
George E. Burnham of Boston, Progressive Party.  
John F. North of Boston, Republican Party.

**REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT**—Vote for Two.  
John A. Costello of Boston, Democratic Party.  
Chauncey H. Cox of Boston, Republican Party.  
James D. McQuaid of Boston, Democratic Party.  
REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT

**REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT**—Vote for Two.  
Grafton D. Cushing of Boston, Republican Party.  
Wayland F. Dorothy of Boston, Progressive Party.  
Winthrop Miller of Boston, Progressive Party.

**REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT**—Vote for Two.  
Henry Smith, Jr., of Boston, Republican Party.  
REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT

**REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT**—Vote for Two.  
Edgar F. Bowle of Boston, Republican Party.  
James J. Collins of Boston, Democratic Party.  
Walter J. Fawcett of Boston, Republican Party.  
Charles F. Farrar of Boston, Progressive Party.

**REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT**—Vote for Two.  
John B. McGee of Boston, Republican Party.  
Edward F. McLaughlin of Boston, Democratic Party.  
James J. Murphy of Boston, Democratic Party.

**REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT**—Vote for Two.  
James F. North of Boston, Republican Party.  
William D. Rich of Boston, Progressive Party.

**REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT**—Vote for Two.  
REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT

**REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT**—Vote for Two.  
Thomas B. Collins of Boston, Democratic Party.  
Independent Nom. Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT**—Vote for Two.  
William J. Manning of Boston, Republican Party.  
Leo F. Fawcett of Boston, Democratic Party.  
James W. O'Brien of Boston, Progressive Party.

**REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT**—Vote for Two.  
James J. Twigh of Boston, Democratic Party.  
REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT

**REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT**—Vote for Two.  
REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT

**REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT**—Vote for Two.  
Jacob C. Bibber of Boston, Republican Party.  
Thomas J. Casey of Boston, Democratic Party.  
Handolph A. Pike of Boston, Progressive Party.

**REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT**—Vote for Two.  
William N. Cronin of Boston, Democratic Party.  
James J. Mungovan of Boston, Republican Party.  
John J. Murphy of Boston, Democratic Party.

**REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT**—Vote for Two.



# BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

## EASTERN

### BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the penman at the office or in the home may be found at BARRY, HEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS. B. F. MACY. 410 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. B. 3609

ART IMPORTATIONS from Florence, wholesale and retail. Wood carvings, Majolica, Terra-Cotta, Hand Colored Photographs and Artistic Post Cards. O. CUSOMANO, 396 Boylston st.

BIBLES—Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue. S. MASSA, CHURCHES BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowdoin st.

BRUSHES, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamomile Skins. G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., Old State st.

BUILDERS' and GENERAL HARDWARE—J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

CAMERAS and CAMERA SUPPLIES—Very fine developing and printing. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

CARPET BEATING—Naptha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning, ADAMS & SWIFT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury.

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards. Mrs. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st.

CLEANSERS AND DYERS—Lewandos 17 Temple place, 55-56-57 Temple Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557 Temple Street. Bay 3900-3901-3902.

CORSETS—MADAME SARA'S La Patria Corset. Lingerie of all descriptions. Brassieres. 120 Boylston st.

CUTLERY—Heat American, English and German makes. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

DRY GOODS—Ladies' and Gents' Fur, Linings, Laundry, One-Day Service. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. ave.

FLORIST—A. COPELAND, 997 Boylston st. Transfer Flower Shop. Roses, violets, everything that blooms. Tel. B. 1397.

FLOWERS freshly picked and delivered on short notice. All reasonable prices. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st., Apr. 2311.

FURNITURE—MACEY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

GROCERIES of high grade. COBB-ALDRICH & CO., 72-73 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR—Combs made into braids and puffs. All styles. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 25 Temple pl., formerly 48 Winter.

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY—Shirts, collars, cuffs and lingerie laundered in the most careful and up-to-date manner. Flat work washed and ironed carefully. Geneva ave. Tel. Rox. 761.

LUNCH—FOR GOOD MEAL go to PRESTON, 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Lunches to take out.

LAMPS, Shades, Candelsticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired. HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—The most particular people go to Thurston's, 50 Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PICTURES, MIRRORS and FRAMES—Carefully selected stock. W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 498 Boylston st.

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS—Reliable merchandise. See the "Rain Coat" in Women's, Boys', Girls', FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 100 Summer st., Boston.

RUBBER STAMPS & Stencils—DIMOND-STATION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 108. Send for catalogue.

SHAMPOOING—Hair dried by sun; hair dressing; hair work done; pupils taught. MRS. M. HANCOCK, 462 Boylston st.

STENCILS and CUTLERY—We mark our dog collars free. ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq. subway.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES—"How-Ko" and "Bull-Gee" OFFICE SPECIALTY CO., 220 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass.

WALL PAPERS of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them here. THURGOOD, 38-40 Cornhill, Boston.

## JAMAICA PLAIN

LADIES' HAT SHOP. MISS S. M. SMITH. 878 Center Street. Tel. Jam. 682-W

## BROOKLINE, MASS.

CLEANSERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 1210 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner. Phone Brookline 5030

FLOWERS—Table Decorations a Specialty. Estimates given. Mrs. MERRILL, 1314 Beacon st., Brookline. Tel. 4890.

## MALDEN, MASS.

DRY GOODS—We carry only the reliable up to date. KILPATRICK MILL REMNANT STORE, 145 Elm St., Malden.

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR—"Educator and many other popular brands. ALBERT N. WAKE, 13 Pleasant st., Malden.

FURNITURE—COME TO MALDEN for furniture value; always 25% lower than city prices; ready to ship; reliable light, storage, etc.; very latest designs, best makes. CLIFFORD & BLACK.

## CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CLEANSERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 1274 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge. Phone Cambridge 946

FURNITURE—C. B. MOLLER, INC., Lafayette st., Cambridge, Mass. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard—not dollars per square inch.

GROCERIES—YERXA & YERXA, Cambridge, Union sq., Somerville; Arlington Center, 4 Main st., Medford.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS—Charles H. Fosgate, 1875 Massachusetts ave., North Cambridge. Telephone 870.

HARDWARE—A complete line of General Builders' and Household Hardware. CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.

MOVERS OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, Etc. Auto trucks used. Storage. HERBURN & CO., Inc., 635 Mass. ave. Phone Cam. 735.

SHOES—Newest Spring and Summer Styles for Men, Women and Children. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE, 595 Mass. ave.

TAILOR & HAREDAIRER, Dry Cleaning, Pressing, etc. ALFRED E. BROWN, 1285 Mass. ave., Harvard sq. Cam. 550.

## SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

CLEANSERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 15 Harrison Avenue, Springfield. Phone Springfield 610

DENTIST—DR. E. F. MILLETT. 518 Main st., Room 601, Hitchcock bldg. Springfield, Mass.

SHAMPOOING, etc. Hair Goods and Hair Work our specialty. MRS. H. L. BOSS, 356 Main st., 2d floor. Tel. 6037.

## EASTERN

### WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS at Boston prices—J. H. DALTON & SON CO., 28 Holland st., W. Somerville. Tel. —.

## LYNN, MASS.

CLEANSERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 70 Market Street, Lynn. Phone Lynn 1800

COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood. SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central sq.

OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods, Fair Prices. BESSE ROLOFE CO.

"EVERYTHING TO EAT"—J. B. BLOOD COMPANY. Telephone Lynn 2800.

HOUSEFURNISHERS and UPHOLSTERERS—HILL, WELCH CO., Monroe and Oxford sts. Store on two streets.

LUNCH AT HUNTER'S. QUALITY FOOD. 18 CENTRAL SQUARE

SCHOOL SHOES for boys and girls; prices range from \$1.25 to \$3.00. HOKKING SHOP STORE, 20 Market St., Lynn, Mass. J. C. Palmer, Mgr.

UNDERWEAR—La Grecque Muslin Underwear, the garments that fit. Sold exclusively in Lynn by GODDARD BROS., 76 to 88 Market st., Lynn.

## WORCESTER, MASS.

ART NOVELTIES, Cards, Handwrought Silver, etc. L. A. Shop. A. L. CHACE, 63 Slater bldg.

BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY of high grade, clean work. Workshop. HARRY RICHARDSON, 584 Main st.

CANDY SHOP—TENNEY'S. Stands for Purty and Quality. 55 Pleasant st., 2 minutes from City Hall.

CLEANSERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 3 Pleasant Street Worcester. Phone Park 1022.

CORSETIERE—"No-Bone" Custom Corset Shop. Resident fittings. A. Appleton. Eva A. Driscoll, 306 Main st. Tel. Pk. 1291.

FRESH FLOWERS of Finest Quality. RANDALL'S FLOWER STORE, 3 Pleasant st., Tel. Park 94

LADIES' HATTER—GERTIN 883 Main st., near City Hall. Old Fellows' Hall. Telephone 3763

## CONCORD, N. H.

BAKER-CATERER and RESTAURATEUR—G. NARDINI & SON, 6 No. Main st.

BOOK MAKING, including binding and illustrating. RICHMOND PRESS.

DRY GOODS—GARMENTS—FURS. DAVID E. MURPHY. 76-78-80-82 No. Main st.

DRY GOODS and LADIES' FURNISHINGS. HARRY G. EMMONS, 63-68 No. Main st.

FLORIST—CHARLES V. KIMBALL. Cut flowers and floral designs of best quality. 38 Pleasant st.

JEWELERS—W. L. FICKETT & CO. Choice gifts in sterling silver and cut glass.

JEWELERS—N. C. NELSON & CO.—We merchandise in Society Emblem Pins, Buttons, Souvenir Spoons, Durgins Silver.

KEISER NECKWEAR, Stetson Hats, Fowles Gloves, Good Clothes at BROWN & BATCHELDER'S, 30 North Main st.

## PORTLAND, MAINE

CLEANSERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 635 Congress Street. Phone Portland 400

CLEANSERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 60 Asylum Street. Phone Charter 558

## HARTFORD, CONN.

CLEANSERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 60 Asylum Street. Phone Charter 558

## NEW YORK CITY

ART OBJECTS and Reproductions—"LA BOTTEGA" Italian Terra Cotta, China, Frames. 402 Madison ave.

ARTISTIC CARD MESSAGES for all occasions. Quarterly covers. The Book & Art Exchange, 3 W. cor. Madison & 34th.

ARTISTIC GOWNS for all occasions, from your own material.

Unusual Remodeling—reasonable. HOMER, 11 1/2 W. 37th st., Greeley 5265.

CLEANSERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 561 Fifth Avenue New York City. Phone Murray Hill 5719-5721

CLEANSER AND DYER—PHILIPPINE GOLDMAN. Tel. 91 Astoria. We call and deliver anywhere in Greater New York. Express paid. All out-of-town. 25 Cooper st., Astoria, N. Y.

CLOTHES of exclusive model for little people. BEEBEE AND SHADDELE, outstater, 38 W. 34th st.

CLOTHES WASHERS—AUTOMATIC and HAND OPERATION, vacuum principle; made of tin, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50. Send parcel post prepaid to any address. Money back guarantee. HOUSEHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 249 W. 24th st.

COFFEE HOUSE—"YE OLD ENGLISH" Breakfast 50c, Luncheon 90c, Dinner 90c. 28 West 43d Street. Home Cooking. Also a Carte.

CONFECTIONS—HATCH, Broadway, at 34th st., N. Y. We pay the parcel post on his famous mixed SALTO-NUTS. \$1.25 lb.; MATINEE IDOLS (naked chocolate), \$1.00 lb.

CORSETS—The Gossard Front Laced—Also back laced corsets fitted by experienced corsetiere, \$3.50 up; corsets to order, \$10 up; send for booklet. OLM, 1074 E. 12th St., New York City. Tel. 434-234. N. Y. Phone Gramercy 5224.

CORSET MAKER—MRS. J. B. MORRILL. Figure Moulding. 1 West 34th st., Tel. Greeley 6237

DENTISTRY CHALLIS ALL ITS BRANCHES 101 West 72d st., Phone 30 Columbus

ELECTRICAL Supplies and Repairs a Specialty. JOHN T. WHITEHEAD & SONS, 1998 Sixth ave., Tel. Columbus 1140.

EMBROIDERY—Cross stitch stamped pieces in new and unusual designs and colorings; center-pieces, pillows, guest towels, etc.; commencement, pieces on approval. RICHARD A. SEHON, 277 High ave.

GOWNS—"FRANCES" designer, desires a few private clients between seasons. 300 Fifth ave., Tel. 1144 Greeley.

GOWNS for all occasions. Exclusive styles. Perfect fitting. MRS. J. B. DAVIDSON. Tel. Schuyler 5068. 121 W. 33d st.

GOWNS—Get an estimate from "GRAVES", 72 West 93d st., before deciding elsewhere. Tel. 5336 Riverside.

HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING. PALMERS—MISS KREBS. 626 Amsterdam av., N. Y. Tel. Schuyler 5435

HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING. Artistic Hair Goods. KLARK, 2043 Broadway, cor. 71st st. Tel. 6337 Col.

## EASTERN

### NEW YORK (Continued)

HAIRDRESSING, Shampooing, Manicuring. MISS E. F. JOHNSON, Acilian Hall, 35 W. 42d st., Bryant 7380.

HAIR GOODS—MME. FRIED, 17 W. 34th st. Buy your hair direct from the importer at wholesale prices. Latest styles on how to dress your hair gladly given. Tel. Greeley 3707.

HOME FURNISHINGS—Braided and hand woven rugs, baskets, Britania china. HELEN HUNT, 20 E. 84th st.

INSURANCE—NATHAN H. WEIL, 1 E. 42d st., Tel. 6412 Murray Hill. No account too large. None too small. "ITS SERVICE"

JEWELRY—HAND WROUGHT. Lilla W. Davis, Wednesday and Friday, 915 Carnegie Hall, Tel. 5757 Columbus.

LADIES' TAILOR—J. BLOOM, 200 West 72d st. Full styles now on exhibition. Complete line of Parisienne models. Special attention to mail orders.

LAUNDRY—6TH STREET LAUNDRY. Hand work; open drying. 63 West 6th st., Phone 4501 Columbus

LAUNDRY—NEW AMSTERDAM HAND LAUNDRY—140 W. 6th st., Tel. 1507

LUNCHEON 50c, DINNER 75c, BREAKFAST 25c. ALPINE PRINTING CO., 3015 Jenkins Arcade.

MEAT and POULTRY—GUS MEYER, Amsterdam ave. and 160th st., Tel. 940 Audubon. Quality—Reliability—Service.

MILLINERY—JOHNSTON. 142 W. 57th st., Mid-Summer Hats. Phone 4233 Columbus

MILLINERY OF DISTINCTIVE DESIGNS—PAGGY HOYT, Tel. Bryant 6314. 618 14th ave., cor. 43d st.

MILLINERY—EXCLUSIVE. ELNA L. BROOKHOF, Tel. Flatbush 3225. 982 Argyle rd., Brooklyn

PAPEHANGERS and Decorators—Wall coverings cleaned without removal. William F. Allen, Tel. Mur. Hill 9880. 10 East 42d.

PICTURE FRAMING and high-class engraving. REV. W. F. OTTAKSON, Marble bridge bldg., Broadway and 34th st.

PICTURES, Unique and Artistic, and framing in Society Emblem Pins, Buttons, Souvenir Spoons, Durgins Silver.

PRINTERS of catalogues, booklets and job work. THE WILLET PRESS, 5 West 20th st., New York.

RESTAURANTS—Vanity Fair, 4 West 40th st., Tel. 1010. The Garden, 10 West 40th st., Tel. 1010.

STENOGRAPHERS, OFFICE HELP, etc. furnished free. E. Mabel Flood (Pub. St.), 320 Broadway, Phone Worth 45.

TEA SHOP, MRS. WARNER'S, 13 East 35th st., Luncheon a la carte. Formerly Twenty-second Tea Room.

## BUFFALO, N. Y.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. EDWARD E. TANNER. 514 Brisbane bldg. Both phones.

CAFETERIA—Home baking and cooking. Luncheon 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., except Sunday. 1100 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

DYERS and CLEANERS—Dry and steam clean, men's, ladies' suits, coats, etc. re-dress. F. R. Greenland, Main and Barker.

FASHIONABLE HATS for the fall. THE FLORETTE SHOP, MRS. ALICE HUSSONG, 454 Conn. st., cor. 16th st.

GOWNS and MILLINERY of Distinctive Design. Special Importation of materials for Evening Gowns and Wraps. WARREN & RUTTIMAN, 66-68 Allen st.

HATTERS and HAREDAIRERS. High class, at popular prices. C. C. IVENS & CO., 16 W. Eagle st.

MILLINERY PARLORS. MISS D. D. HUGHES. 830 Elmwood ave.

REAL ESTATE—Before renting or buying flats, houses or apartments (furnished or unfurnished, with or without heat), write RICE REALTY CO.; both phones.

PRINTING—Have your business and private stationery, booklets, note cards, booklets and general printing done by W. C. GAY, 34 Wells st.

ROOMS and BOARD. Rooms reserved for transient. MRS. MAY E. WELCH, 48 No. Pearl st.

TAILOR—POPULAR PRICES. HARRY FINEBERG. 680 Main Street

## SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DENTISTRY—DR. JUDSON H. NORTH. 321-314 Union Building. Phone Warren 1126-W

DRY GOODS and everything that sells well with them; shoes, china, furniture, millinery. BACON-CHAPPELL CO.

GROCERIES—M. & N. SCHWARTZ, Props. TWO CASH STORES. 106 W. Onondaga. 1529 E. Genesee.

MILLINERY—High Class and Popular. Price 10c. THE MRS. REBECCA CO., 418-420 S. Salina st.

RUBBER GOODS and AUTO SUPPLIES. NOBBY TREAD TIRES. SYRACUSE RUBBER CO., Clinton St.

TAILOR—FREDERICK E. DYER. IMPORTER OF FINEST FABRICS. Onondaga Hotel Bldg.

## ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CLEANSERS AND DYERS—Lewandos 49 Clinton Ave South Rochester. Phone Main 2003. Hours 12-6

Hair Dressing & Hair Work of All Kinds. ANN HARRIS. 723-5 GRANITE BUILDING

## ALBANY, N. Y.

CLEANSERS AND DYERS—Lewandos 79 North Pearl Street. Phone Main 3550—Home 3800

## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CLEANSERS AND DYERS—Lewandos 1435 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Phone Spruce 4679.

COAL—Geo. Mehlber with GEO. B. NEWTON. COAL CO., 1327 Chestnut st. Deliveries to any part city. Tel. Spruce 6400. Race 3300.

GOWNS and LINGERIE. SPECIALTY SKIRTS. MRS. O. H. MORRIS. 304 South 10th Street

## RICHMOND, VA.

STORAGE—Fireproof storage and transfer dept. W. Fred Richardson, Inc., Main and Belvidere sts., Richmond, Va.

GROCERIES—AMHOLD GROCERY COMPANY—A store with a conscience. 1502 W. Main st., Phone Mad. 9421.

## EASTERN

### PITTSBURGH, PA.

ADVERTISING—SIMPSON, SHOWALTER & BARKER, Inc. Specialty applied advertising service. 525 4th av., Pittsburgh.

CAFETERIA—HOME COOKING. CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB. 5th av. and Wood st., 327 to 331 4th av.

DENTISTRY. J. A. PHILLIPS, 417 Federal Street N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEPARTMENT STORE OF BOOGS & BULL. "True Values" in Every House or Self Need.

DEPARTMENT STORE OF MODERN METHODS. JOSEPH HORNE CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIAMONDS direct from the cutters. JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO., 435-437 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DYEING and CLEANING WORKS. OSWALD WERNER & SONS CO., Pittsburgh's Oldest and Largest.

FLORISTS—A. W. SMITH CO., Keenan bldg. Largest floral establishment in America. Deliver everywhere, any time.

GLOVES—HOSIERY—UNDERWEAR. THE BUTTERNUT SHOP. 3015 Jenkins Arcade.

GOWNS, TAILORED COSTUMES, Blouses and Corsets to order. ELIZABETH STORK, Jenkins Arcade.

GROCERIES—KUNH & BRO. CO., For everything good to eat. 6100 Center ave. Phone Hilland 1807

GROCERIES—JOHN A. RENSCHAW & CO., 301 LEXINGTON CAR. SON & CO., 520 Federal st., N. S.

INTERIOR DECORATORS for Church, Bank and Home. FRANK P. BUSA CO., Lloyd bldg., 6024 Penn ave.

MEN'S TAILORING—NEGUS TAILORING CO. Suits and Overcoats \$25 to \$50. 412 Third ave., opposite postoffice.

MILLINERY and Women's Wearing Novelties. MISS E. B. RENDLAN, Jenkins Arcade bldg. Phone Court 1911.

PAPERING, painting, hardwood finishing—SAMUEL RITCHIE DECORATING CO. Ask about white woodwork cleaning. Jenkins Arcade. Phone Court 878.

PRINTERS of publications, catalogues and all other printing. J. W. 1146, 1331-3-5 Fifth ave., "Dispatch bldg."



The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

**BOSTON AND N. H.**

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEM

**MAN AND WIFE** (colored) want room in boarding house; wife good cook can handle a small kitchen; references. Write REACHM, 188 Northampton st., Boston.

**MORNING WORK** wanted by colored woman. J. C. HARRIS, MRSHAL Greenwch st., Roxbury, Mass.

**MORNING WORK** wanted by neat colored woman. G. HILL, 43 Warwic Boston.

**MORNING WORK**, 2 or 3 hours in ments; neat and reliable young colored woman; references. Write ELLIOTT hairdressing and manicuring. MAJ HONES, 7 Arnold st., Roxbury, Mass.

**NIGHT WORK** wanted by girl destination. MARIAN C. HOWE, 22 Suss Roxbury, Mass.

**NUTSRYSMAID** nursing girl wanted. Address THOMAS WILLIAM, 106 THA LANE, 29 Greenwich st., Boston.

**NURSERY WORK** wanted by colored woman. EDWARD WILLIAM Northfield st., Boston.

**OFFICE ASSISTANT**, typist—woman with executive ability desires position as office assistant. Write ENSON, 21 Rutland sq., Boston.

**OFFICE CLERK**, residence Dorchester, 34 Adams st., Boston.

**STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; te 29-20.

**PAINTING**—Experienced woman work painting in oil, water color, or enamel cards, etc. Write RAY, FAIRBENBURGH, 47 Jacques av., Roxbury, Mass.

**PIANIST AND ACCOMPANIST**, experienced, position for either gymnasium dancing. MISS M. CRAN Princeton st., East Boston.

**Railroad**—Girl willing to give gratuitously to loading, few hours. Address MRS. H. E. GROVES, 123 st., Boston.

**SEAMSTRESS** wants work by the many kind of plain sewing; reason. MARY F. HIGGINS, 33 Adams st., Albany, N.Y.

**SEAMSTRESS**, experienced, wishes employment; cut and fit plain dresses; references. Write Mrs. J. B. Waverly st., suite 5, Roxbury, Mass.

**SEAMSTRESS**, colored, wants work day; \$1.50 and experience. H. WILL 381 Washington st., Boston.

**SEAMSTRESS**, experienced, would position by the day or week. MISS E. A. BROWN, 100 Beacon st., Boston.

**STENOGRAPHER**—Young lady position; 3 years' experience; familiar dictaphone and office work. JOSEPH D. BAKER, 7 Woodward Park, St. Doter, Mass.

**STENOGRAPHER**, experienced, diction. E. TAYLOR, 48 Erstaft st., Boston.

**STENOGRAPHER**, 3 years' experience some knowledge of bookkeeping, wishes position. Write E. J. HOBBS, 100 ENCE G. DOWNING, 10 Cressey pl., Mass.

**STENOGRAPHER** and bookkeeper graduate of high school and common school; six month's experience; good references. Write ALFRED P. 21 Sagamore st., Dorchester, Mass.

**STENOGRAPHER** (18) wants work per week. L. T. LARSON, 28 Cape Mt Pleasant, Boston.

**STENOGRAPHER**, experienced, oughtly competent in invoicing and all of office work 4½ years with local corporation. Write MISS J. HEBBESON, 33 slander st., Roxbury, Mass.

**STENOGRAPHER**, residence Boston also bookkeeping, references. ALLEN, perience; \$10-\$12 week; mention STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all). Kneeland st., Boston.

**STENOGRAPHER** and office clerk also do bookkeeping; residence Allston also do bookkeeping; references. ALLEN, perience; \$12-\$15 week; mention STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all). Kneeland st., Boston.

**STENOGRAPHER** and office clerk, residence Allston, 23, single; good education and experience; \$15 per week. Write ALLEN, perience; \$15 per week. Mention STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Or. 25-60.

**STENOGRAPHER** and typist, resided Lynnfield, 22, single; good education and experience; \$10-\$15 per week. Mention No. 1, 100 Kneeland st., Boston.

**SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR** and clerk, residence Dorchester, 17; good education and experience; \$15 per week. Mention No. 1, 100 Kneeland st., Boston.

**TYPEWRITER**, experienced, residence No. 11066, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Or. 25-60.

**STENOGRAPHER**, wants position

MARIE SHIMMELBUSH, care Wel

TABBER CO., 70 Milk st., Boston; tel. 2533.

TEACHER OR TUTOR—Young lady, good position in private grammar or school; 4 years' university training; years' experience; references; Boston, Mass.; 80 Walnut av., Roxbury, Mass.

TUTOR—Emerson college senior do employment as instructor in elocution; teaching elocution; references furnished; HAYNES, 12 Durham st., Boston. Tel. 4986

WAIST DRAPER wanted; must be capable; also skirt maker. Apply NICHOLSON, 500 Boylston st., Boston.

WANTED—Position as general house manager; with 5 years' experience; Boston; Brookline preferred; can do private family work; references given. Apply Mrs. J. W. BARNES, 100 Cypress st., Newton Center, Mass.

WANTED—Sewing by the day for 1-year-old girl; high grade; \$1.25 per hour; references; Boston; apply to REARU BOSTON SCHOOLS, Abraham Lincoln School, Fayette st., Boston. Tel. 1-1000

WANTED—Position as sewing maid Scotch woman; first class references. M. B. MITCHELL, 100 E. Newton st., Boston.

WANTED—Neat, capable Protestant for general household work; family of 3. C. VILES, 406 Harvard st., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED—A Protestant general housekeeper, also second girl (white). After 1 p. m. at 1 Summit av., cor. Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. MRS. LEONARD WASON.

WOMAN with long experience as stenographer in an advertising agency; energetic; unafraid of hard work. ALICE C. WRIGHT, 100 Mt. Vernon st., Boston.

WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Family of 5 adults; one who appreciated home more rather than large wages; subject to all MATCHLESS LAMBETH WORKER, P. O. Box 17, Easton, Mass.

YOUNG GIRL, 19, living at home, would like to act as cashier in confectionery store or small store of any kind; references. Tel. 3668 Somerville, Mass. J. F. SMALLER, 5 Curtis st., Woburnville, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN (Scotch) would like destination as seamstress in institution; references. Apply to Mrs. J. A. HILL, 1 E. Newton st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN with twelve years' experience as typewriter operator and stenographer, desires a position after Dec. 1; best of references; references furnished. 12 Park St., West Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN would like work in the day. M. HILL, 3 William St., ter., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN (Protestant, American), wishes position as switchboard operator in telephone exchange; capable and conscientious person; Boston; references furnished. Address care of Mr. A. S. ADAMS, 19 Drown ct., Malden, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, responsible, experienced in law library, social secretarial and secretarial work; references furnished. Apply to Mrs. J. B. BAILEY, 100 Gainsborough st., Boston.

### Which Should Be Consulted

### Which Should Be Consulted



SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION  
OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

*The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.*

## PACIFIC COAST

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

**PRESSMAN'S ASSISTANT**—Middle-aged woman wants position with home and compensation. Write: **WILLIAM BIRD**, Chicago, Ill., 100 West 170.

**SECRETARY-COMPANION**—A worthy, efficient, middle-aged, large, energetic, considerate treatment more than adequate. Address: **MRS. D. H. HUXLEY**, 6183 Spruce Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—Middle-aged middle-class American would like position; part-time home to high salary. **HELEN M. HARRIS**, 10001 Wilshire, Los Angeles, Calif.

**MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER**—chance for companion—**Position** wanted by reliable, experienced, middle-aged woman. Write: **JOHN J. HARRIS**, 10001 Wilshire, Los Angeles, Calif.

**OFFICE ASSISTANT**—Capable, dependable, efficient, middle-aged woman. **Position** can assume charge of office; **Salary** negotiable. Write: **MRS. R. H. HARRIS**, 10001 Wilshire, Los Angeles, Calif.

**POSITION** wanted by young girl; **Salary** negotiable. Write: **MRS. YARGA**, 7401 Kohler st., Los Angeles, Calif.

**PRIVATE SECRETARY**—Young woman

STENOGRAPHER desires position  
years' experience; accurate; high school  
graduate; good references. MISS ZEL  
ESTABROOK, 375 E. 13th st., N. P.

STENOGRAPHER and billing clerk  
years' experience; can use the dictaphone  
efficiently; in machinery. MISS  
GREGG, 620 E. Morrison st., Portland,  
ore.; phone East 4322.

**TRAVELING COMPANION** or chaperone; southern lady of refinement wanted; appreciate position; capable; highest references. **MRS. ELIZABETH LYONS**, 1101 E. 1st st., San Diego, Cal.

**WANTED** Position in private family hotel by first-class, married couple, with y the day; good references. **J. E. JOHNSON**, 262 East Mountain st., Pasadena, Cal.

**WORKING HOUSEKEEPER**—Position wanted; Pasadena preferred. **MRS. MILLER**, 385 South Grand av., Los Angeles, Cal.

**YOUNG LADY** wants position as a stenographer in an apartment house. **MARGUERITE TOWNER**, 4210C Vermont av., Los Angeles, Cal.

**YOUNG LADY** desires position as a

**BOOKKEEPER** or manager of office or department demanding executive ability; responsibility and initiative. B. C. TERRY, 1014 4th av., Seattle, Wash.

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**WESTERN STATES**

**HELP WANTED—MALE**

**WANTED**—Gardener to grow celestine foliage; near excellent preferred; permanent wage; near excelled market; perennials; light party; write full particulars, J. H. TENNESSEY, 312 Pine Lake av., La Porte, Ind.

**WANTED**—A good ladies' tailor; steady position to a steady man; good wages.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

**ABSTRACTOR** wants position with abstract and loan company; 4 years' experience in abstract and loan office; superior work preferred. **JOHN N. SONADAKO**, Okla.

**BOOKKEEPER** (28) wants position in office work, or Portland; 15 years' experience in office work, bookkeeping, banking, etc. **DAVID ROSSER**, 47 Mayor Street, Montreal, Que., Can.

**COMPETENT MINING AND STATIORARY ENGINEER** desires position in any Virginia; good machinist and

**GENERAL WORK**—Young man (name withheld) and kind of work anywhere. Address A. O. ROYE, Garden City, Kan.

**HARDWARE**—Situation wanted by first class man; 20 years' experience; Al retail experience. W. W. CARY, 418 E. 9th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

**TRAVELING SALESMAN** or collector—Experienced, married man; desires position above; well educated, good habits. WINGFIELD, Tonasket, Wash.

**WANTED**—Position as timekeeper, bookkeeper, or clerk. Experience, 10 years. Carroll man; 7 years' experience; 10 years' experience. Work in western states. B. HARRY, 505 North 13th st., Albuquerque, N. M.

**WINDOW TRIMMER.** 4 years' experience in trimming; best references; 2 years' work in Chicago. **CLARENCE STARBUCK**, E. 12th st., Kansas City, Mo.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

**COOKING** and cleaning wanted by a young, reliable woman; references. **MARY HILLER**, 447 South Gilpin st., Denver, Colo.

**DRESSMAKER'S APPRENTICE** wanted; short time work for experience; no pay. **MRS. DORA DAVIS**, 837 Scott av., Kansas City, Kan.

**DRESSMAKER** wants position. **MILLY HERN**, 906 Troost av., Kansas City, Mo.

• Home phone Main 9382.  
GOVERNOR or COMPANION—An experienced teacher desires position; testimonials and references. MISS A. ROONEY, 21 E. 22d av., Denver, Col.  
HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER, 5 years experience; best references; would like position hotel or home; must be in West. MATTIE LEAVENS, East Sound, Wash.

**CANADA**

**HELP WANTED—FEMALE**

**GIRL** (white, Protestant) wanted for general housework, washing and ironing; good home for right party. J.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**  
MANAGER—Single man, 12 years' experience with dairy preferred; services available Dec. 15. RIDGELY CHAPMAN, Woodville, Edge P. O., Can.

**WANTED—**On or before Dec. 15, a position on a gentleman's suburban or country place with no anywhere. JOSEPH JOEMAKER, Joggin Bridge, Digby, Nova Scotia, Canada.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

**STENOGRAPHER** desires position to discover; five years' experience; will work for small salary; no law work. **ROSIE MACDONALD**, 1058 Nelson St., Charlotte, N. C.; care Mrs. McNaughton, Vancouver, B. C.

**GREAT BRITAIN**

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

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# Late Financial and Commercial News

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS TRADE SMALLER THAN ESTIMATED

Increase Over Preceding Year Is Satisfactorily Large and Recent Falling Off Is Due to Various Causes—Big Rice Crop Cuts Into Imports

WASHINGTON—Total volume of trade of the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, while showing a satisfactory increase over the preceding year, was slightly less than the figures for the first six, or even the first 10 months prognosticated. On the basis of the former an estimate of a final total of \$120,000,000 was made; on the basis of the latter an estimate of \$112,000,000; the actual figure was \$110,010,859.

Reviewing this situation, John R. Arnold, of the executive bureau at Manila, declares that this falling off as compared with the advance estimates clearly was responsible for conditions tending to restrict commercial enterprises during the latter months of the year and affecting both imports and exports. The most important change in imports, he states, was the marked contraction in receipts of rice, which amounted to only \$7,940,857, as against \$10,569,949 for the preceding year—a drop of nearly 25 per cent. This decrease in importations of the principal cereal food of the country means, of course, an immense saving to the population at large, and is directly traceable to a particularly abundant Philippine crop at the last harvest, marking the end of the disastrous shortage which followed the severe drought of 1911-12. This part of the decrease in estimated imports was not in any sense, therefore, unwelcome.

In exports the falling off from the estimates was due to a drop in the price of abaca, or manila hemp, toward the end of the year, to the poor quality and resulting low price of sugar, and to a diminution of the copra output as the accumulated result of typhoons and drought. Both imports and exports have been affected by the widespread local business stagnation of the last few months, arising from the fear of political changes which would react unfavorably on the economic condition of the islands.

The final figures, however, though smaller than anticipated, are not satisfactory. The total volume of trade, as stated, was \$110,010,859, representing an increase of a trifle less than 5 per cent over the figure for 1912, which was \$104,869,816. The value of imports (\$56,327,533 in 1913 against \$54,549,980 in 1912) increased about 3 1/2 per cent; the exports rose \$53,683,326, as against \$50,319,836, a little more than 6 1/2 per cent.

The gross increase in imports, however, was materially affected by the reduced imports of rice during the latter part of the year; eliminating that commodity, other imports during the fiscal year just closed amounted to \$48,386,676, as against \$43,980,031 in 1912, a gain of 10 per cent. The receipts of rice for the year 1913 as a whole formed about the same proportion (averaging 15 per cent) of the total imports as they formed every year from 1905 until the crop failures brought about by the severe drought of 1911-12. This may, therefore, be considered about the normal percentage under present conditions; and it seems too early to prophesy, as has to some extent been done locally, that the decrease during 1913 indicates a permanent advance toward the solution of the problem of the islands providing their own food supply.

The gain in the year's imports is the result of increases in most classes of merchandise, with the single exception of rice. There was a 25 per cent advance in importations of cotton goods—from \$9,246,595 in 1912 to \$11,583,638 in 1913, the highest figure yet recorded. Cotton goods again held first place among Philippine imports, which position they had usually taken, but from which they were temporarily displaced by rice; and the increase which they show accounts for

more than half of the gain in all imports, excluding rice.

Of the islands' total purchases of cotton goods during 1913 there came from the United States \$6,827,082 worth, or 59 per cent; this was as against 44, 39 and 24 per cent for 1912, 1911 and 1910 respectively—these being the three years that have elapsed since the establishment of free trade between the United States and the Philippines—and as against a share of about 7 1/2 per cent for 1909 and 1908. Such proof of the beneficial effect to American trade with the islands following the removal of the former restrictions seems to require no comment. Imports of cotton goods from the United Kingdom decreased from \$3,499,350 in 1912 to \$2,325,460 in 1913, while those from other foreign countries during the same period declined, remained stationary, or at the most advanced very slightly.

Imports of iron and steel products rose in value from \$6,031,603 in 1912 to \$6,608,914 in 1913, or 9.6 per cent. More than four fifths of this gain was accounted for by imports of machinery (which formed 40 per cent of the total), and more than a third of this increase in machinery was in sugar machinery alone, over one half of which was credited to the United States and Hawaii. There were also marked advances in imports of steam locomotives, traction engines, boilers and mining machinery, which (except that the last item came chiefly from Australasia and Hongkong) were shared by the United States and the United Kingdom. There was a heavy decline in imports of sewing machines, and small increases in those of bar, rod and structural iron and steel, tools, enameled ware, pipes and fittings, screws, nuts, bolts and rivets.

Exports of raw sugar increased in quantity from 186,016 metric tons in 1912 to 212,540 tons in 1913, a gain of 14 per cent, but owing to the poor quality of the product and the consequent low prices decreased in value from \$10,400,575 to \$9,491,540, a loss of 9 per cent. The average price per ton was only \$44.60, as against \$55.01 for 1912 and an average of \$54.56 for the three years preceding. Low as it was, however, it was still higher than that received during any year from 1890 to 1909, the general average for that period being only \$38.41. It is clear, therefore, that much of what was gained as a result of the establishment of free trade with the United States in 1900 has not been lost.

The United States continues to maintain the primacy in Philippine trade, both as purveyor and customer, which was gained in 1910 as the result of the tariff legislation of the preceding year. During 1913 the United States took exports valued at \$10,970,642, or 37.2 per cent of the total, as against \$21,619,680 in 1912; and supplied imports worth \$25,046,875, or 45.5 per cent of the total, as against \$20,791,433 in 1912. Exports to and imports from the United States for 1913 amounted to \$45,617,517, or 41.5 per cent of the total trade of the islands. This last percentage is much greater than that for any year prior to 1910, and also greater than that for 1911 (43.1 per cent). The percentage of total imports supplied by the United States is the highest yet recorded, the percentages for the three years preceding being 29.1, 30.8 and 38.1, respectively, while for no year prior to 1910 did it reach 20 per cent. In fact, the increase in imports from the United States during 1913 (\$4,855,442) was greater than the total increase in imports from all countries (\$1,777,533).

## STEEL IS NOW SELLING ON A LOWER BASIS

Some Moderate Piced Rail Orders Have Been Placed and Car Buying Is Stimulated by Reduction in Prices

### BUSINESS IS SLOWER

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: Further reductions in prices of steel products have been made in the past week, and a number of mills have found it necessary to shorten their running schedules or to shut down some of their melting and rolling equipment. The operation of steel works blast furnaces is being adjusted to the requirements of the mills, these stoppages including three furnaces at Lackawanna, N. Y., and one at Alliquippa, Pa.

Leaders in the industry have been widely quoted in hopeful reviews of the situation. The halt in buying, the readjustment of prices and some curtailment of output are admitted, but emphasis is laid on the high rate of consumption still maintained under hand-mouth buying. The uncomfortable fact is that the falling off in business is progressive. For the country present steel plant operations is roundly at 80 per cent of capacity.

Buyers have definitely in mind the course of the market two years ago and the level at which heavy buying was induced. With the reductions made in the past week prices on heavier products are still several dollars a ton above those of late 1911 and early 1912. Whether there will be free forward buying at intermediate figures is the question to which the trade is now working out the answer.

Car buying has been stimulated in the old-time way and prices are lower than in many months. Estimates of cars on which railroads are figuring go in some cases above 60,000, while inquiries immediately before the car companies are for 60,000 to 70,000.

The expected reduction in lap-weld pipe became effective Oct. 28, amounting to about \$2 a ton, while the extra to jobbers was increased from 5 to 5 1/2 per cent. The new prices bring the market back to those of Jan. 1.

Plate mills now commonly quote 1.30c, Pittsburgh, and there are indications that this is not absolute minimum. Bar prices, long held firmly, are showing less resistance to the general tendency. In Chicago and central western districts iron rolling mills have taken business at the expense of steel bar mills, 1.15c. Chicago, and a shade lower having been done. Cleveland iron bar mills have felt Chicago competition quite keenly. Around Chicago steel bars have sold on a 1.30c, Pittsburgh, basis.

The volume of structural work has not seriously fallen off. In the East about 25,000 tons is represented in jobs considered active, apart from the new subway. In the lighter products prices are little changed, though more sheet mills are selling No. 28 black sheets at 2c, Pittsburgh. Wire mills have been accumulating stocks recently and curtailment in that industry has gone farther in the past week.

Foreign finished material is not a market factor as yet, though the declines in European prices, particularly in Germany, are being watched sharply.

Pig iron is weaker and buying is at a low ebb. With most foundry iron furnaces it is now not so much a question of getting more money for 1914 deliveries than for this year's as of holding recent prices. Lake Erie furnaces have invaded southern Ohio territory at the expense of prices and the Alabama market is not so firm.

### NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—The market is as active as could be expected in view of the recent higher levels established. Spirits of turpentine are practically on a basis of 45 1/2 cents per gallon, although they have been offered at 45 and 44 1/2 cents in some quarters.

Rosin—There is still a fair amount of business reported in rosins, but prices are unchanged. The common to good strained descriptions are available at from \$3.90 to \$4.30, with pale grades showing increased activity. The New York Commercial quotes:

Graded B \$3.95@4.25, D \$4@4.25, E \$4@4.25, F \$4.05@4.25, G \$4.05@4.25, H \$4.05@4.25, I \$4.10@4.25, K \$4.70@4.80, M \$5@5.15, N \$5.75@5.85, WG \$6.75@6.85, WW \$6.90@7.

Tar and pitch—The market is a little firmer with some grades of kiln burned ruling at \$7.60. Both retort and kiln-burned are offered at \$7.75, however, which indicates that there is sufficient supply for immediate requirements. Pitch is still moving into consuming channels on the basis of \$4.25@4.50 for round lots.

### GATES LONG ON CORN

CHICAGO—Corn trade estimates Charles G. Gates held a long line of corn futures to exceed 1,000,000 bushels with average losses of three to four cents. The trade, as a result, is timid lest his line come out.

### CANADIAN NORTHERN BONDS

NEW YORK—Canadian Northern will apply to Dominion government for guarantee of \$25,000,000 bonds.

## HEAVIER TRAFFIC HANDLED AT LESS MONETARY RETURN

NEW YORK—Missouri Pacific is moving the largest business ever done, but is getting less for it than last year.

On Oct. 13, movement of loaded freight cars was heavier than on any previous day. On the following day the company carried the second largest day's business, and on Oct. 20 both records were exceeded.

Nevertheless, gross from Oct. 1 to Oct. 21 was \$23,000 less than for same period in 1912. From July 1 to Oct. 21 the falling off was \$228,000, or 1.1 per cent. There is promise that this falling off in gross can be overcome when wheat begins to move. Comparisons for past two months have been made with a heavy movement of this grain last year, while in the current year little wheat is moving. Farmers are generally storing grain, and amount now in storage is about double the amount stored last year. This will eventually move.

The company is, however, cutting its garment to fit the cloth. In two months ended Aug. 31, the latest period for which net is reported, gross decreased \$164,000, but economies in transportation department and ability to save on comparative maintenance of way after two years' liberal appropriations, resulted in an increase of \$11,332 in net, although maintenance of equipment, always necessarily heavy on Missouri Pacific, was increased \$140,000.

Officials look to a fair business the remainder of the current year, enough to permit, in face of reduced rates, gross as large if not larger than last year, the record year. Net is expected to make a substantial improvement, because the property is now getting benefit of extensive program of betterment, which will permit of lower costs.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 30)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore—A. Schemm of H. Pretzfelder & Co., Adams.  
Baltimore—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House, 82 Lincoln st.  
New Orleans—J. Kolman, 174 Lincoln st.  
New York—E. Acherbury of A. M. Rothschild & Co., Parker.  
Chicago—Phil Karl and H. Masselter of Montgomery, Ward & Co., Essex.  
Cincinnati—Nathan Plaut of N. Plaut & Co., Conley Plaza.  
Kansas City—E. E. McMillan of McMillan, Hason & Co., Essex.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—Emil Overhies, Essex.  
St. Louis—J. Kolman, 174 Lincoln st.  
New York—Mr. Oppenheimer of Frazier, Oppenheimer & Co., Essex.  
Boston—E. B. Koch of Standard Mail Order House, Essex.  
Philadelphia—George DeCou of DeCou Bros. & Co., U. S.  
Philadelphia—W. F. Munroe of Munroe Bros. & Co., U. S.  
St. Louis—T. E. Hamilton, U. S.  
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Suow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co., Tour.  
Richmond, Va.—Hawes Coleman of Wm. Elliott & Crump, Parker.  
Sacramento, Cal.—G. H. Raymond, Essex.  
San Jose, Cal.—C. F. A. Vaz, U. S.  
Savannah, Ga.—D. J. Rosenheim of J. Rosenheim Shoe Co., Lenox.  
St. Louis—E. H. Tilles of The Grand Leader, Conley Plaza.

LEATHER BUYERS  
Auburn, N. Y.—Geo. E. McCarthy of D. McCarthy & Co., Parker.  
Havana, Cuba—Jose Bulnes, U. S.  
Liverpool, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons, Tour.  
Rio Janeiro, Brazil—Adao G. Carvalho, U. S.  
Rochester, N. Y.—A. C. Hatch, U. S.  
Rochester, N. Y.—J. A. Bolton, Essex.  
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 160 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

The American Express Company has filed its annual report with the public service commission. The income account for the year ended June 30, 1913, compares as follows:

|                              | 1913         | 1912         |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Gross from operations        | \$17,849,009 | \$17,714,874 |
| Operating expenses           | 4,516,329    | 4,232,878    |
| Net income                   | 13,332,680   | 13,481,996   |
| Total net income             | 13,332,680   | 13,481,996   |
| Dividends                    | 4,370,000    | 4,370,000    |
| Balance                      | 1,878,107    | 2,833,549    |
| Surplus                      | 2,288,378    | 2,288,378    |
| Prof on sales of securities  | 2,288,378    | 2,288,378    |
| Ad on sales of securities    | 2,288,378    | 2,288,378    |
| Total surplus                | 2,288,378    | 2,288,378    |
| Loss on sale of securities   | 1,100        | 8,300        |
| Ad on surplus                | 70,853       | 250,031      |
| Difference of exchange       | 55,211       | 55,211       |
| Adj of bk vals of securities | 1,832,051    | 1,832,051    |
| Reimbursement to Nat         | 8,447        | 8,447        |
| Total debits                 | 1,939,670    | 330,441      |
| Net credits                  | 1,198,708    | 47,700       |
| Total surplus for year       | 2,289,840    | 71,228       |
| Prev surplus                 | 21,499,301   | 20,758,071   |
| Total surplus                | 19,209,461   | 21,199,301   |

\*Debit. †Net debits.

## AMERICAN GAS COMPANY MERGER

The American Gas Company has acquired the control of the Phoenix Gas & Electric Company of Phoenixville, Pa., carrying with it the control of the Consolidated Schuylkill Gas Company, the Schuylkill Valley Illuminating Company, the Montgomery & Chester Electric Railway Company, all of Phoenixville.

It has also acquired the control of the Chester County Public Service Company of West Chester. It is the intention of the American Gas Company to merge all of these companies into the Philadelphia Suburban Gas & Electric Company, and probably eventually to connect the electric lines of the West Chester company with those of Phoenixville and Pottstown, the latter company already being a part of the Philadelphia Suburban Gas & Electric Company.

## BELL SYSTEM WILL RECORD BIG INCREASE

Probability That Big Telephone Company Will Report Gross Income Well Above Two Hundred Million Dollars

### SIX YEARS' GROWTH

For its fiscal year to end Dec. 31 it seems probable that gross income of the Bell Telephone system will run between \$218,000,000 and \$200,000,000, the first time that the \$200,000,000 mark has been reached. This would be a gain of 10 per cent and would compare with a gross of slightly over \$200,000,000, or 11 per cent in the 1912 year. In other words, 1913, despite its general tendency toward trade restriction, will produce an expansion in telephone gross practically equal to that of last year with only a slight decrease in the percentage of growth.

Gross earnings of the fiscal year 1907 were \$128,000,000, which means that in six years a total of \$92,000,000 has been added to the revenues of the Bell system, a yearly average of better than \$15,000,000.

This year the Bell system will devote between \$68,000,000 and \$60,000,000 to maintenance and depreciation. This is equal to better than 31 per cent of gross receipts and shows how doggedly the company has hung to its policy of devoting 30 cents out of each \$1 of gross to plant upkeep and provision for obsolescence.

During the six and one half years of the present administration, Bell revenues have shown a growth of 72 per cent, a yearly average of 12 per cent. The surprising thing about the financial side of telephone is the fact that the company has been able to take care of this sustained growth with all that it entails in the way of continuous property additions and at the same time has not been forced to budge from its high standard of maintenance and depreciation.

American Telephone and its subsidiaries are probably through with the sale of any additional securities this year. The last transaction was the sale of \$19,000,000 six months paper of four subsidiary companies. This financing was special, and was rendered advisable by extraordinary expenditures not included in construction estimates or in actual construction outlays so far during 1913.

The probability is that these notes will be taken up by long-time subsidiary company bonds when they mature. American Telephone interests have for some time had an option on the automatic plant of the defunct Chicago subway. The Armour interests, who are heavily interested in this proposition, have long been eager to sell. The American Telephone Company is willing to buy, but only with the distinct approval of the municipal authorities and the attorney general. Whatever is done will be finally done with the full consent of these two sources of approval.

## DIVIDENDS

Manomet Mills declared quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Nov. 4, to stock of record Oct. 28.

Nonquitt Spinning Company declared quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Nov. 4, to stock of record Oct. 28.

Detroit United Railway Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Dec. 1, to holders of record Nov. 15.

Directors of American Glue Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$3 on the common stock, payable Nov. 1, to stockholders of record Oct. 20.

Eastman Kodak Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred and 2 1/2 per cent on common stock, and an extra dividend of 5 per cent on common stock, same as three months ago. Extra dividend is payable Dec. 1, to stockholders of record Nov. 15. Common and preferred dividends are payable Jan. 2, to stock of record Nov. 20.

## SAYRE ELECTRIC COMPANY'S YEAR

The annual statement of the Sayre Electric Company, a subsidiary of the Atlantic Gas and Electric Company, shows earnings for the year ended Sept. 30 last as follows:

|                    |             |                     |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Total gross income | \$78,534.08 | Increase \$4,420.05 |
| Operating expenses | 48,008.07   | 2,694.92            |
| Net earnings       | 30,526.01   | 1,725.13            |
| Surplus            | 15,060.01   | 1,725.13            |

### MANUFACTURERS' LIGHT

NEW YORK—Manufacturers' Light & Heat Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 last:

|                    |             |                    |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Gross earnings     | \$4,753,778 | Increase \$419,322 |
| Expenses and taxes | 2,472,210   | 219,318            |
| Net earnings       | 2,281,568   | 200,014            |
| Total income       | 2,335,247   | 234,788            |
| Surplus            | 804,876     | 508,393            |

\*Decrease.

### CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

CHICAGO—Chicago & Northwestern's total October loading to date, including freight from connections, decreased over 8 per cent, and local loading decreased over 5 per cent. Only livestock and coal showed an increase, although grain decreased but slightly.

## A 6.60% Income

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## FARMERS OF THE SOUTHEAST STRENGTHEN THEIR POSITION

Better Farming Methods and Diversification of Crops Bringing Good Results—President Finley of the Southern Railway Is Optimistic

WASHINGTON—President Finley of the Southern Railway Company has returned from a trip through the Southeast, a feature of which was a meeting in Knoxville, Tenn., on Oct. 21, with most of the officers of the company and its associated companies, including the officers and field agents of the department of farm improvement work and live stock and dairy agents. Speaking of the agricultural situation in the Southeast as disclosed in this meeting, Mr. Finley said:

"Reports from all parts of the territory were most encouraging, but more gratifying than anything else was the evidence that farmers in the territory into which the Mexican cotton boll weevil has spread who followed the advice of our field agents or of the agents of the agricultural department have been able to produce cotton successfully in spite of the weevil. The practical proof of the possibility of controlling the weevil in the territory east of the Mississippi river is of more than incidental importance. It means that cotton is still to be the leading crop in that territory."

"Under the intensive cultural methods made necessary by the boll weevil the cotton crop of the Southeast will be produced on a smaller acreage, and farmers are strengthening their position by diversifying their crops to a degree heretofore unknown in the cotton belt. Formerly southeastern farmers bought large quantities of western corn for their farm animals. Now there are southeastern farmers who have corn for sale. Preliminary estimates indicate that this

year's corn crop in the Southeast will surpass all previous records. The cotton crop in the Southeast, while not as large as in some previous years, is good and is being sold at an unusually good average price.

"With the diversification of crops comes the raising of livestock of all kinds and the building up of the dairy industry. A few years ago silos were practically unknown in many southeastern localities. Today they are being erected in numerous neighborhoods. There is no section of the country better fitted to the livestock and dairy industry than the Southeast and, in addition to abundant forage crops and long grazing seasons, that section enjoys the advantage of relatively close location to the markets of the most densely populated region in the United States along the Atlantic seaboard, which are annually calling for increased supplies of meat and dairy products as well as other commodities which the Southeast can produce advantageously, including fruits and vegetables.

"Southeastern manufacturing plants are generally running full time and find an active demand for their products. The generally good business conditions in the Southeast are reflected in increased railway traffic.

"The general prosperity of the section is largely dependent upon agricultural conditions and farming in the Southeast is so distinctly progressive that there is every reason to look to the future with confidence."

## NATIONAL TUBE CO. REVISES ITS LIST OF PRICES

PITTSBURGH—National Tube Company has issued revised price list on standard steel pipe, making the reduction approximately \$1 a ton on butt weld pipe, which covers the small sizes, and approximately \$3 a ton on lap weld pipe, which covers the large sizes. The reduced list is dated Oct. 27, but by reason of the standing guarantee, which has been out all year, all shipments during 60 days prior to this date will be adjusted to the new list.

Shading on merchant steel bars and hoops has increased to such extent that open market can be quoted \$1 a ton lower on bars and \$2 lower on hoops, making bars \$1.35, Pittsburgh, and hoops \$1.45 to \$1.50. In exceptional cases this steel bar price would probably be shaded. Former quotations of \$1.35 on shapes and \$1.30 on plates are being generally observed. Billets and sheet bars have continued to decline and are quotable at \$21 for billets and \$22 for sheet bars, at makers' mill, Pittsburgh or Youngstown. These prices represent a total decline of \$8 a ton in unfinished steel from famine prices of last February and March, while average decline in finished steel products has been between \$2 and \$3 per ton. Further declines are practically inevitable, and steel production is declining, being this week about 80 per cent of capacity.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

New York city 4 1/2's advanced 2 1/2 points Wednesday to high of 103 1/2. Last June these bonds were quoted slightly below par. Income tax exemption is direct cause of advance.

City of Atchison has paid \$55,000 of its bonds held by two New York parties, which came due last summer, and on which city defaulted. Case was settled by suit in Kansas supreme court.

Canadian Ford Motor Company passed its dividend at its annual meeting Wednesday. Unsettled banking conditions in western Canada was given as reason. Company paid cash dividends of 100 per cent in 1910 and 1911, and in 1912 paid a stock dividend of almost 1000 per cent by increasing capital from \$125,000 to \$1,000,000.

Paris says French markets are being subjected to numerous cross currents. One unquestionable contrast is enormous plethora of money and fact that capitalists are unwilling to employ their available funds. Hence there is persistent inactivity in speculative and investment circles. Cause is general disposition by bankers to be well prepared for Balkan and other state loans that are promised for near future at extremely attractive rates.

### READING PLACES RAIL ORDER

PHILADELPHIA—President Baer has placed orders for Reading railways rail requirements for 1914. The order aggregates 24,000 tons distributed among Bethlehem, Carnegie, Lackawanna and Pennsylvania steel companies. Order is about the same as for 1913 requirements.

## OPERATIONS OF TEXAS BANKS

AUSTIN, Tex.—There are now 809 state banks and trust companies in operation in Texas, with total capital stock of \$31,879,500. Total assets of the 809 banks is \$133,540,900, surplus \$6,352,750; undivided profits \$3,778,700, and total deposits \$91,735,950.

Excluding capital stock, surplus and profits, total liabilities amount to \$91,735,950. Average ratio of capital stock and surplus to liabilities is shown to be 41.6 per cent. Ratio is smallest in banks having a capital stock less than \$25,000, being 34.39 for these banks, while the largest five state banks in the state with a capital of \$500,000 or more have a ratio of 113.4 per cent.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION  
NEW YORK—American Light & Traction Company reports for year ended Sept. 3.

|                      | 1913        | Increase  |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Gross earnings       | \$1,366,402 | \$203,908 |
| Operating expenses   | 1,212,927   | 3,159     |
| Net earnings         | 1,153,475   | 200,749   |
| Preferred dividend   | 554,172     |           |
| Balance for com div. | 3,420,761   | 202,679   |
| Common dividends     | 2,617,324   | 245,060   |
| Surplus              | 803,443     | 42,381    |
| Previous surplus     | \$277,084   | \$48,823  |



# Leading Events in Athletic World Chess at Princeton

## PRINCETON WILL HAVE MARSHALL AS CHESS COACH

Famous American Champion to Play Exhibition Games With Candidates for Orange and Black Team for Intercollegiate

### JARMAN IS CAPTAIN

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton University is going to make strenuous efforts this year to win the championship title of the Intercollegiate Chess League which will be held in New York next month. The Tigers have won the title but once and that was in 1908 and they are anxious again to head the list.

This year's team is captained by G. W. Jarman, '15 and he is doing his best to work up interest in the university. Frank J. Marshall, the famous United States player, has been engaged to coach the team. Dr. Marshall was for years the holder of the American national championship, and is today one of the foremost chess experts. He will be in Princeton during the afternoon and evening of Nov. 10, and will play simultaneous games with a number of the candidates and men on the team. He will also give direct instructions to the men. He will make a second visit to Princeton in December to coach the team for the intercollegiate.

The first match of the season will be held against Yale at New Haven on the night of Nov. 14. Six men will play. A second match will doubtless be arranged with the Trenton Y. M. C. A. and the season will close with the intercollegiate to be held in New York during the holidays. The expenses of the season will be largely defrayed by W. W. Young '09, a former captain of the university team.

A quantity of excellent material is available for the team this year. G. W. Jarman '15, K. E. Stockton '14, and E. S. Carter '16, all of whom took part in the intercollegiate last winter, are again in college. Of the new men A. M. Frantz '16, J. Starr '16, and J. R. and W. B. Chamberlain '17, are showing up most favorably. A tournament is at present being played off between the new candidates to decide the holders of the last three positions in the Yale meet. A second tournament for the fourth position in the intercollegiate is to be held in December.

The squad is holding practice in Murray-Dodge every Friday evening.

## FEDERAL LEAGUE MEETS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—Magnates of the Federal Baseball League, who expect to increase their circuit to eight clubs and to make financial preparations for the 1914 season, will meet in Indianapolis Saturday. Baltimore and Buffalo are the cities which probably will be added. It is said that Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City will retain their present franchises.

To insure the paying of salaries and other obligations during the coming season club owners are expected to be prepared to make a deposit of at least \$25,000, the money to be placed with the league officials or deposited in local banks of cities comprising the circuit. The Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City clubs are expected to announce final plans for the building of new parks, to be ready for the season's opening.

### GOLF ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

NEW YORK—Both the United States Golf Association and the Metropolitan Golf Association have set the dates for their respective annual meetings. The national organization will meet Friday, Jan. 9, and Tuesday, Dec. 9, has been selected by the Metropolitan Golf Association.

### GRIFFITH GETS SPRING QUARTERS

WASHINGTON—Manager Griffith of the local American league club returned today with contracts for spring training quarters at Charlottesville, Va., where the team has trained for three years. Use of the University of Virginia Stadium is included.

### TUFTS SOPHOMORES WIN

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Tufts sophomores won the annual freshman-sophomore track and field meet Wednesday afternoon by 45 points to 18. Three events remain to be contested. They are the pole vault, two-mile run and 220-yard dash.

### B. A. A. RUNNERS TO MEET M. I. T.

Couch Jack Ryder is to give his B. A. A. distance runners a tryout against the Massachusetts Institute of Technology cross-country men over the Tech course at Brookline on Saturday. The men who will wear the unicorn are Hellund, Silva, Cook, Green and Mahoney.

### PURVES WINS AT GOLF

R. M. Purves of the Woodland Golf Club won the fall tournament of the New England branch of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests at Belmont Wednesday with a card of 85. A. R. Robertson was elected president for the year.

## ENGLISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL PLAY



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### JUMPING FOR THE BALL IN THE DEVON ALBION VS. BATH CONTEST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Who are Middlesbrough? A team who until Saturday Oct. 4 had the following record: Played six games; drawn three, lost three, won none; goals scored for, 7; goals scored against, 16; points, 3. And yet, as reported by cable to The Christian Science Monitor, they were able on the 11th of October to defeat one of the two remaining undefeated teams in the first division of the league, namely West Bromwich Albion, who were third from the top of the league table.

The latter team were considered quite in the running for the league championship, although it was clear that they were distinctly weak in attack. The Albion had won three games and drawn three out of six but they had been able to score only 9 goals, and of these 4 had been scored in one match. The quality of their defense is shown by the fact that of all the teams in the league they have had fewest goals scored against them, namely 6. If the Albion can strengthen their defense they are undoubtedly well in the running for highest position on the table. Most football enthusiasts have, however, already settled that either Blackburn Rovers, who are already at the head of the table, or Manchester United, who are second, will eventually be champions of the league. The latter are only a point behind Blackburn Rovers relatively to the number of games played, and although they have not been such prolific goal scorers as the Rovers, they are undoubtedly a very strong team. Between those two teams and the others in the first league there is already a gap.

As the result of the lapse by West Bromwich Albion, Tottenham Hotspur have climbed up a place and are now third, but they have only 10 points for eight matches as against Manchester United's 12 points for seven. No one seriously expects Tottenham Hotspur to climb to the top, although they are undoubtedly a good team this season. Probably most people, if they were compelled to name the likeliest winners of the championship, would say Blackburn Rovers, but it may be pointed out that the Rovers so far have not met any of the first eight teams on the table, whereas Manchester United have met four.

Apart from the defeat of West Bromwich Albion, the most surprising result in the first league was Sheffield United's decisive defeat of Everton by four goals to one. This is only Sheffield United's third victory in eight matches, but the form they displayed was excellent and if they can keep it up, they are not likely to occupy their present lowly position very much longer. Tottenham Hotspur drew their match with Bradford City and deserved to win, but Oldham Athletic were scarcely value for their win at the expense of Preston North End by 1 goal to 0. Sunderland drew with Derby county, but their form was a little unconvincing, and in spite of their wonderful recovery last year most people would be startled if the team were to retain the championship. Liverpool defeated Bolton Wanderers at Liverpool by 2 goals to one, a result which did not surprise people as much as it might have been expected to considering that Bolton Wanderers are sixth from the top of the table and Liverpool are about the same distance from the bottom. Aston Villa, who has started to creep up the table, defeated Sheffield Wednesday by 2 goals to 0 and Burnley lost to Manchester United by 1 goal to 2. Manchester City was only beaten by Blackburn Rovers by 2 goals to 1, and Chelsea, although beaten by 1 goal by Newcastle United, showed encouraging form.

In the second division, Bury, who defeated Grimsby Town by 3 goals to 1, are gradually making their position more secure. They have now secured 12 points in seven matches. Notts County, who rather prejudiced their chances by only drawing with Glossop, are second, with 11 points for nine matches, but the next best are Fulham, who, in spite of the fact that they could only draw with Blackpool, have scored 10 points in seven matches, only two points less than Bury. Blackpool's comparative success was rather startling as they had been able to score only 6 points in a half a dozen matches. Leicester Fosse are well in the running for championship honors with 10 points for eight matches, but

Barnsley, with 9 points for six, are in a still better position. The latter team, however, could only draw with Birmingham, thus giving the latter a much needed point. Had Bethune not scored a goal against his own side Birmingham would probably have won. Huddersfield Town went down before Woolwich Arsenal, who will almost certainly occupy a better position than they do at present at the close of the season. Leeds City were much too good for Wolverhampton Wanderers, whom they defeated by 3 goals to 1. Stockport scored an excellent win at the expense of Bradford by 2 goals to 0, and Bristol City surprised every one by defeating Hull City on the latter's own ground. Notts Forest, who were defeated by Lincoln by 1 goal to 0, have the following record: Played eight games, won none, drawn one, lost seven, points one. Four goals have been scored for them and 17 against them.

Swindon, still at the head of the southern league table, are the most remarkable team in the three leagues without exception. Among the teams they have defeated, either at home or away, are Crystal Palace, second on the league table, Reading third, Southampton fifth and West Ham United eighth, so that they have already defeated some of their most formidable opponents. They are the only team in the three leagues who have won all their matches. Their defeat of Coventry City by 6 to 0 considerably improved their goal record which now reads 22 goals scored for, and 5 scored against them. Crystal Palace, who are second on the table, having only been defeated so far by Swindon, have 11 points for eight matches, as compared with Swindon's 14 points for seven matches, so that there is already a considerable gap between Swindon and the other teams in the league. Even at

this early stage of the league competition one is justified in expecting Swindon to carry off the championship, but how the other teams are likely to be placed it is impossible even to guess. As already stated Crystal Palace have secured 11 points in eight games, but Reading are only a point behind for the same number of matches. Portsmouth have 9 points for seven matches, and Southampton and Northampton 9 points for eight. In defeating Watford by 2 goals to 0, Cardiff City scored their first win of the season, so that Millwall are now the only team who have failed to win a match. The latter occupy a curious position on the table. They have not won a match, but they have scored as many as 6 points in seven matches, having drawn six of their seven games up to date.

The most interesting rugby match on Oct. 13 was perhaps that between the Harlequins and Richmond, as the Harlequins had Adrian Stoop once more in the side. The famous 'international' was as ingenious as ever, and scored a try, and the four other international players in the back division—Sibree, Birrell, Lambert and Brougham—were all prominent. Hudson, in the center of the Harlequin three-quarter line, was brilliant, but did not give his colleagues enough to do. Eventually the Harlequins won by 1 goal and 2 tries to a try and a dropped goal. The London Scottish could only draw with the Old Leysians, but London Irish were too good for the London Welsh, whom they defeated by 8 points to 5. Devon Albion defeated Bath by 15 points to 6, and United Services overcame Rosslyn Park by 10 points to 6. Newport beat Cardiff by 12 points to 8, and Swansea were surprised by Gloucester, who defeated them by 9 points to 0.

## IMPROVEMENT IS BEING SHOWN BY PRINCETON TEAM

PRINCETON, N. J.—Much encouraged by the showing made by the Princeton University football team during the past two days, the squad will be put through its last scrimmage work of the week this afternoon in preparation for the game with Holy Cross Saturday. Princeton expects a hard game with the Worcester eleven despite the fact that Harvard easily won her game with the Purple.

The Princeton players are showing a great improvement. Former Captain Hart is teaching the men a whole lot of football and his presence seems to drive the men to a much better grade of football than anything shown by them previously this fall.

Captain Baker's drop kicking was the feature of the football work Wednesday afternoon. The eleven had a preliminary scrimmage with the freshman team, which the varsity won by a score of 12 to 0. Then the coaches led the first string men to the varsity field and ordered a signal scrimmage formation. Baker went back to try some drops and from the start he put them over the bar regularly with plenty of room to spare. Princeton's chances against Harvard, according to the coaches, are looking up. The defeat at the hands of Dartmouth was keenly felt, but the Tigers' work this week indicates that they are still optimistic.

The line-up of the varsity this afternoon was as follows: Hammond, L.; Phillips, L.; Semmens, L.; E. Trenkman, C.; Gile, R.; Ballin, R.; Shea, R.; J. S. Baker, Q.B.; H. Baker, L.H.B.; Glick, R.H.B.; Streit, F.B.

CHICAGO DEFEATS GIANTS  
MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Scott pitched the Chicago Americans to a victory over the New York Giants Wednesday in their world's tour baseball game here. The final score was 7 to 1. Fromme and Herne pitched for the losers.

### SWEETSER 1917 CAPTAIN

Home R. Sweetser of Brookline has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman football team. Sweetser is playing a tackle position in the 1917 line-up and prepared at St. Marks.

## DARTMOUTH IS NOW READY FOR AMHERST GAME

HANOVER, N. H.—Coach Cavanaugh plans to put the finishing touches on the Dartmouth varsity football team this afternoon in preparation for the game with Amherst Saturday. Both the coach and players are looking forward to an easy victory for the big Green team and it is expected that a large number of substitutes will be used. Today's work will be the last scrimmaging the first-string men will do this week.

A long practice was given the squad Wednesday afternoon, with three men still out, Hogssett, Loudon and Snow. With Snow, Loudon and Ambrose out, Coach Cavanaugh is working hard to find worthy second string men for the backfield. Since the squad, 35 men, is the smallest one that has been out during the last 12 years of football history at Dartmouth, this is going to be a great task.

Dartmouth's best team, as much as possible, will be pitted against Amherst on Saturday, and it is hoped that Loudon will be able to start off with the rest of his team-mates. Dunbar, too, may be out, but this is not definite. In case he is, Milmore, the former Somerville high captain, will ably fill in at center.

A long signal drill was given to the first string men, and work on defensive and offensive theory was part of the workout. There was no scrimmage for the varsity players, with the exception of Murdock and Curtis, who, with the second eleven, lined up in a 15-minute period against Morey's freshman team. The latter eleven was put on the offense most of the time, in order that the sub line-men could get more practice in defensive blocking.

The line-up of the second was: L., Redfield; L., Rogers; L., Hickox; L., Milmore; R., Hinman; R., Child; R., Lafferty; Q.B., Llewellyn and Hutchins; L.H.B., Winslow; R.H.B., Curtis; F.B., Murdock.

### PLAYERS' CLAIMS REFUSED

AUBURN, N. Y.—The national board of arbitration for minor league baseball players and clubs has disallowed the claims of L. F. Stevenson against Waterbury, Conn., and A. R. Conley against Lynn, Mass.

## MORE HARD WORK FOR YALE ELEVEN THIS AFTERNOON

Coaches Still Have Much to Teach Football Candidates in Preparation for Colgate Game

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Another hard day's work is ahead of the candidates for the Yale varsity football team this afternoon. This is the last day that the first-string men can be sent through a hard scrimmage before the Colgate game Saturday, and Head Coach Jones and his assistants still have many things to teach the players.

Harold A. Pumpelly, B. F. Avery and Chatfield Taylor, three of the most valuable members of the Yale football eleven, will not be able to line up again for a few days, which is a further handicap to the team.

The general shake-up by the coaches begun Monday and extended to Tuesday was continued Wednesday. Loughbridge was placed at left tackle and the veteran Talbot was sent to an end position on the scrubs. If Talbot gets a varsity position it will most probably be at end. Caldwell went from guard back to center, and Warren from tackle to right guard. Hubbard's promising play at right end before him in that position. For the scrubs, Fred Stillman, the former tackle, was at right end, and Roberts, the former varsity end, was at left tackle.

The varsity and scrubs were taught Princeton attack and defense by W. T. Bull at the beginning of practice, and when scrimmaging was started the gates were closed. Straightaway attacks were employed to drive the varsity over the scrub lines for two touchdowns, T. H. Cornell getting the first on a five-yard dash around right end and Knowles scoring the second after a 20-yard run.

## CALL FOR SEATS BREAKS RECORDS AT NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale ticket office is literally overflowing with thousands of unopened applications for seats for the Yale-Princeton football game at New Haven, Nov. 15. Applications formally closed at 6 o'clock Wednesday night. Everett Thompson, manager of the ticket department, said the demand this year broke all previous records. With scores of extra clerks working night and day there are thousands of applications yet to be opened.

All day Wednesday there was a steady line of special delivery and telegraph messengers to the office with applications. The regular mails brought in their heavy quota also. Rough estimates have placed the number of applications anywhere from 10,000 upwards in excess of the 34,000 seats. Next year Yale's big new steel and concrete "bowl" is expected to be in readiness for the Harvard game, and it will seat 60,000 persons, with room for several thousand more to stand.

## CORNELL SQUADS DUE TOMORROW

The Cornell cross-country team, which will run the Harvard team Saturday, is expected to reach this city shortly after 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. A letter from Coach Moakley has been received at the Hotel Lenox, ordering breakfast for the squad at 7:45, and stating that the team would reach the hotel about 15 minutes before that.

Accommodations have also been reserved at the Lenox for the Cornell varsity football team, which is expected later tomorrow morning.

The race will be held over the Belmont course in the morning and it is expected that the Cornell runners will take a look at the course some time in the afternoon. The teams which will represent the two colleges in the event follows:

Harvard—F. H. Blackburn '14; R. St. B. Boyd '14; A. H. Boynton '14; W. Edgar '16; K. E. Fuller '16; A. J. deGozzaldi '14; H. G. MacLure '15; W. A. Peckham '14; C. Southworth '15; E. P. Stone '15; W. M. Tuzman '14; R. V. Zamore '15.

Cornell—A. G. Cadiz '15; V. M. Fredericks '14; J. S. Hoffman '16; W. Kent '15; H. S. Kinsley '14; J. E. McGobick '14; D. P. Potter, Jr. '16; C. L. Snedden '15; E. I. Linkham '16; and J. C. Ward '14.

## HUBBARD WORKS WELL AT AMHERST

AMHERST—The Amherst varsity and freshmen football squads were put through a long scrimmage Wednesday, and the varsity easily won. Hubbard ran the team at quarterback and showed excellent head work. He put an idea of fight into the team which has been entirely lacking nearly all season, and also rushed the ball time and again for long gains.

The backfield has been decidedly strengthened by the return of Ashley, who appeared Tuesday for the first time since the Colgate game two weeks ago. Able is helping coach the team and drives the men at more than the customary pace. The team is working exceptionally hard to present a strong front against Dartmouth Saturday.

### VARDON AND RAY WIN AGAIN

PORTLAND, Ore.—Vardon and Ray, the English golfers, were given a close match Wednesday by H. K. S. Davis and Chandler Egan of Portland at the links of the Waverly Country Club. Egan and Davis held the visitors to 2 up in the 36 holes played.

## SIDELINE NOTES

Yale expects Wilson to be her star backfield man this fall. He is a strong offensive player and on a par with Captain Ketcham as a defensive player.

Forward passes played a prominent part in the Chicago-Purdue game and had the latter started in on this game earlier it would have made a better showing.

Coach Sharpe is certainly finding it difficult to develop a championship team at Cornell. The former Yale star is a hard worker and is making progress, although it is slow.

The Phillips Exeter Academy football team this fall looks more like a college eleven than a preparatory school team. It is composed of some very stocky players and has a heavy rushline.

Michigan Agricultural College has a wonderfully strong defense against line plunging this year. The only good gains Wisconsin could make in their game was by using the forward pass.

Wisconsin misses Gillette her star quarterback of 1912 greatly. Bellows is a good man, but lacks the ability to run, the team that made the 1912 man the best in the game last year.

It begins to look as if it would be a week or two before the Yale eleven was definitely selected for its big games. Coach Howard Jones has so many men of about equal ability that he is finding it difficult in getting the best lineup.

Yale is having even more difficulty in getting championship ends than Harvard this fall. Harvard has one in O'Brien while Yale does not appear to have any. With Hinkey and Bomeiser to do the coaching, the Blue ought to have two good ones by the Princeton game.

## PICKUPS

The Boston American club will move to its winter quarters in the Tremont building Saturday.

President Comiskey is in favor of the players going back to high shoes in place of the low ones used in recent years.

Frank Isbell, formerly with the Chicago Americans and now manager of a Western league team, is to play first base for Chicago on its world's tour.

Edward Hanlon, formerly manager of the Baltimore and Brooklyn National league clubs is now being mentioned as the next president of the Federal league.

Manager Frank of the New Orleans club of the Southern league has been offered the position of manager of the Toledo club of the American Association.

Chairman A. G. Hermann of the national commission states that after looking through the demands of the Baseball Players Fraternity he finds few of the demands inequitable or unreasonable.

No less than four of the leading pitchers in the two major leagues were unable to play the greater part of 1913 season. They were Walsh, Chicago Americans; Coombs, Philadelphia Athletics; Wood, Boston Americans, and George Mullin, Detroit and Washington Americans.

President J. R. McAleer of the Boston Americans plans to leave tonight for his trip around the world with the Chicago and New York baseball players. He will be accompanied by his wife and will make a short stop at his home in Youngstown, O., then attend the American league meeting in Chicago, then visit friends in California, following this up by joining the tourist party.

### U. OF P. IN LONG SCRIMMAGE

PHILADELPHIA—The University of Pennsylvania football eleven was given its longest scrimmage of the season Wednesday afternoon.

## LAST SCRIMMAGE FOR HARVARD MEN BEFORE CORNELL

Crimson Varsity Football Team Will Be Put Through Hard Secret Drill This Afternoon

Candidates for the Harvard varsity football team will be given their last hard scrimmage practice of the week this afternoon on Soldiers field behind closed gates. Tomorrow being the day before the Cornell game, the first-string men will not be given any scrimmage, but will devote their time to practicing plays, running through signals and punting and drop-kicking.

Scrimmage lasted about an hour Wednesday, 40 minutes of this time being occupied by the varsity against the seconds, and the remainder by the substitutes against the seconds. Five touchdowns were registered by the varsity, and one by the substitutes, the seconds failing to score.

The varsity's attack was somewhat more powerful and exhibited more versatility than usual, using both line and open plays to advantage. The first two tallies were made on long runs by Bradlee, who was playing for Mahan in the backfield. Logan scored the third by getting away for a dash of 40 yards, and Bettie the fourth after a long series of line bucks. The fifth and last score came when Dana crossed the line on a successfully manipulated forward pass.

In the scrimmage between the seconds and the substitutes, the latter could not make much progress, though they had possession of the ball practically all of the time. Near the end of the play, McKinlock, in four plays, rushed over from within the 10-yard line for the only score.

Special attention has this week been paid to developing effective defense for the Princeton style of play, particularly that which resembles the Minnesota shift. Wednesday the varsity could not be puzzled by the quick changes, but smothered them as rapidly as ordinary formations.

## COMMITTEE IS NAMED BY B. Y. C.

The members of the Boston Yacht Club, at their meeting at the Rowe's wharf station Wednesday night, elected the following nominating committee to report a list of officers to be voted upon at the annual meeting in January: Former Commodore E. T. Boynton, W. O. Doherty, B. R. Miller, D. W. Rogers, F. P. Kimball, Charles M. Scudder and C. B. Devreux.

The only other action taken was to vote to have a club dinner some time in February and to make the members of the house committee members ex-officio of the executive committee as well.

## SCRIMMAGE FOR WILLIAMS SQUAD

WILLIAMSTOWN—For about an hour Wednesday the Williams varsity football squad had a stiff scrimmage with the freshmen. After a short signal drill the regulars lined up against 1917 with Guthrie at right guard for Driscoll, who is still out. Hunnewell ran back the kickoff 20 yards and a forward pass, Turner to Walker, gained 25 yards. Payson then went through for seven more and Toolan, skirting right end, gained the required 30 yards for a touchdown. The only other varsity score came when Payson intercepted a forward pass and ran 50 yards.

### HARVARD LOSES SOCCER GAME

In the second game of the season Wednesday the Harvard soccer team was defeated by a team composed of the Swedish players from the Prospect Union, Cambridge, the score being 1-0. Neither showed a semblance of team work.

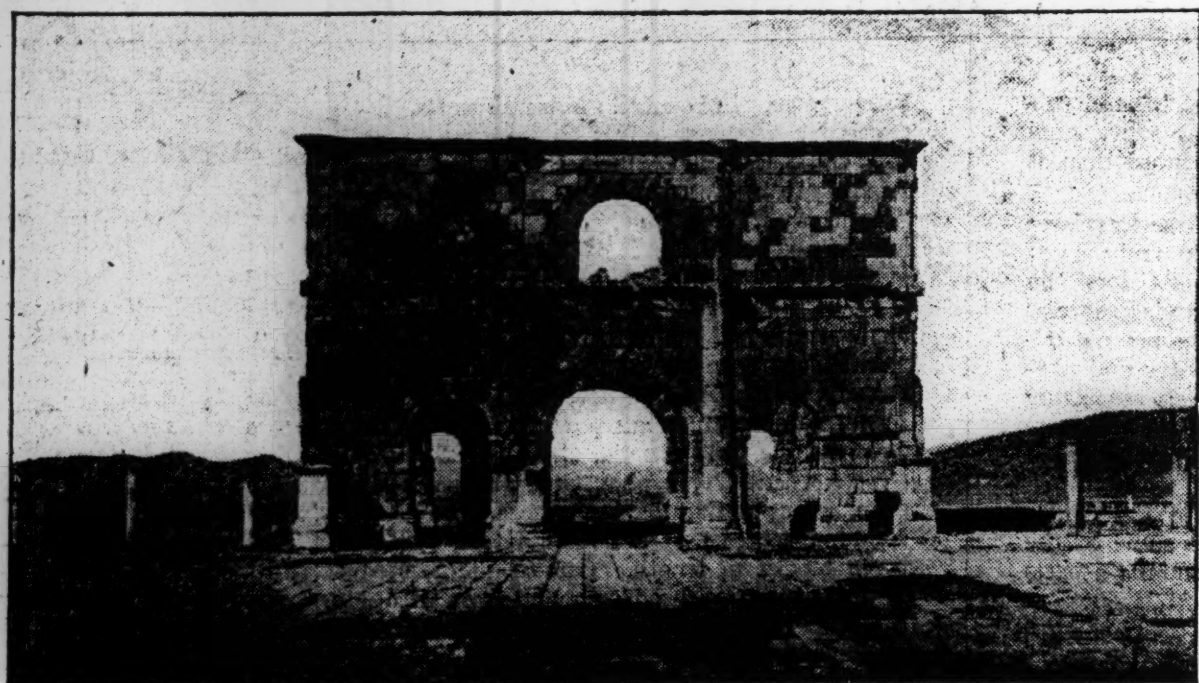


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# THE HOME FORUM



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## RUINS OF ROMAN LAMBESSA, ALGERIA

THE ruins of Lambessa, which stand in the uplands of Algeria, about 30 miles from the edge of the Sahara desert, are interesting as an illustration of a side of Roman colonial methods which is perhaps not very widely known. Lambessa was one of those purely military towns which grew up at different points in the Roman empire when the

severity of military law was relaxed, and soldiers were allowed to take their wives with them on foreign service. It began its existence under the early emperors as the camp of the third legion, and in course of time expanded into a town, without however, losing its military character. The masculine part of

its population consisted almost entirely of past, present or future soldiers. Military service was a tradition in each family, the boys one and all desired to follow their fathers' career, while the "time expired man" asked nothing better than to buy a bit of land and settle down to cultivate it as near to the beloved regiment as possible.

### Buffalo Herds of Today

The new herds of bison or buffalo in Oklahoma are said to be doing well. The herds are in the Wichita forest reservation. They frequent the very same trails and wallows that the early herds of buffaloes made many years ago. There are buffaloes in the national bison range in Montana, and in a fenced range in the Yellowstone park. A herd in Canada is by far the largest on the continent. It has 1000 animals or more.

Every bondman in his own hand bears the power to cancel his captivity.—Shakespeare.

### Artist Who Painted Lincoln

Alban Jasper Conant, an artist still painting in New York, is the man to whom Abraham Lincoln sat for a portrait before he was made President. Mr. Conant painted many of the well-known political men of that day.

### THROUGH NEWFOUNDLAND WOODS

READERS of travels of any sort, even the simplest kind of outing in the wilds, are always interested if the story teller himself is so. William S. Thomas writes in a free and simple way of the small events of his observant invasions of the woods and hills of Newfoundland.

On leaving the boat he had to make a deposit of \$50 to insure the return of his camera, with which he did a great deal of his hunting, snapping birds and nests and forest scenery.

They saw large and beautiful clusters of trailing arbutus that filled the air with fragrance when the rusty leaves were dragged away. Near a lake beach a red-breasted merganser was on her nest and she would not fly even when the travelers came up and touched her. They had fairly to pull her off it to get a photograph of her eggs. Once they saw a wild duck flying straight and fast toward the trunk of an old tree near the river. She hesitated for an instant as she neared the tree. Then she caught sight of the voyagers and kept on straight up the stream. They hid themselves and waited a long time, for they thought her nest was there. Sure enough, back she came and dived straight into the hole in the stump. In a few days this duck had transported the young ducks from the tree to the water. Mr. Thomas does not know how she did it, though it is supposed that she carried them one by one in her bill. The young ones were plainly unable as yet to dive but they swam from the first as by instinct.

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### Nevada's First Mining for Lead

The largest zinc-mining camp in Nevada has lately been described by the United States geological survey. The first mining in the state was done by the Mormons in 1800 when lead ores were taken out and smelted. The working of this humble metal was followed by the discovery and use of lead-silver deposits and then the great Keystone gold mine was unearthed, which is said to have had an output of \$1,000,000. The Yellow Pine district, discovered in 1906, produces chiefly lead-zinc ores and employs about 300 miners.

### Practise Counts in Music

Giving advice to singers Harold Milligan writes in the Pictorial Review: As the foundation of all singing lies in the breath, the first fundamental exercises should be breathing exercises. Many young singers make a mistake in discontinuing their breathing exercises after the first few lessons. Not only should they be persevered in, but if you are a busy woman with only a few minutes a day to devote to music you will accomplish more good and keep yourself in much better "singing trim" if you will give all or most of your few minutes of daily practise to breathing exercises, instead of to actual vocal work. Another great advantage of breathing exercises is that they can be practised almost anywhere and at almost any time during the busy day. The writer knows a busy school teacher who practised breathing exercises walking to and from her work, with splendid results.

Remember, too, that regularity is of the greatest virtue in any work of this kind. In nothing is the fable of "The Hare and the Tortoise" more brilliantly exemplified than in music. It is the regular period of practise, faithfully adhered to day after day and week after week that accomplishes the best results; not the spasmodic hour or two of singing indulged in at more or less frequent intervals.

### Thought for the Morning

Another golden day is here,  
I rise to greet the rising sun;  
My heart is strong, I know no fear,  
I see with joy my work begun.

And yet not mine this conscious strength,  
Not mine the peace that stays my soul,  
For He who fills creation's length  
Gives me both power and control.

His gracious presence nerves my arm,  
His love is like a coat of mail;  
Thus heartened I can have no harm,  
Thus panoplied I cannot fail.

Today no sin shall stain my soul,  
No selfish thought shall cloud my sky;  
A child of God, in Him made whole,  
I'll leave to Him the rest of life.  
—Walter Taylor Field in Congregationalist.

### American Household Need

Speaking before the Commercial Club of Cincinnati lately some one said that the great need of American women is to take example from the immigrant German women, and those of other nationalities, who have a clear understanding of household economics. In Cincinnati, with its large German population, wherever there is found a household administered notably well on small sums of money, the woman at the head was generally found to be a German. Not only women who actually do their own household work but those who direct the work of others, it is pointed out, need this exact knowledge of how to do the kitchen work well and also with real economy, and the widespread movement in the schools to teach household management to the girls promises much for the future both in better managed homes and less friction in domestic service.

### To Make a Success

The way to make a success of any job is to care whether you do it right or not.—California Outlook.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Finding the Silver

Tell a person who holds a dime in one hand and a cent in the other to reckon four for the silver and three for the copper. Then bid him triple what is in the right hand and double what is in the left and give you the added product. If this is an even number the silver is in the right hand, if odd it is in the left.

### World's Biggest Torch

One of the forms of festivity at a dry farming congress in Oklahoma is promised to be a monster torch of natural gas that will be burning all through the meeting, and will consume gas enough to light an ordinary town of 5000. It will be a pillar of fire 600 feet high that will not begin to flame till it is at a level with the top of a 10-story building. It will be the biggest torch in the history of the world, and it will be bright enough to cast shadows of objects five miles distant. It will burn 15,000,000 feet of gas each night, though it does not appear that there will be a meter or a gas man to come and read its bewildering combinations.

### SLANG'S PATH TO THE DICTIONARY

THE question, "When does slang become language?" indicates by its very form that slang is essentially transitory in its nature. The greater quantity of it passes away, leaving no remembrance, a smaller part finds comparative oblivion in the pages of a slang dictionary. Smallest of all is the portion that passes into language, either directly or by first rising into the rank of colloquialism, and from that position being ushered to a place in the dictionary.

As the speech of familiarity slang naturally springs up wherever groups of people are pursuing a common end. It is the particular jargon of certain levels or modes of existence, or of some school, trade, profession or game. Technical words used for show, or expressions intended to be understood only by members of a certain set or clique come under the head of slang. Usually it is either illiterate in origin or artificial in intention; more rarely is it a conscious attempt to supply a need.

Now and again, however, one of these words or phrases does fit an occasion so neatly as to show that it came in response to a demand. This fortunate arrival may be an idiom whose gradual growth finally attracts attention, or it may be the sudden shaping of words to a new requirement. Such an idiom has won its place by evolution, and in the process has been so modified as to be free from any element of rudeness or of unpleasant association clinging to its beginnings. If of more speedy growth

the newcomer must stand the test of intrinsic merit. When it hits off in a word or two some modern condition, invention, occupation or pastime for which there is no adequate locution, its path into the standard vocabulary is free. In both cases the slang has justified itself as idiom in the making.

In this connection it is a point of curious interest what will be the final verdict upon the phrase, "Come off," meaning to cease bantering, quizzing or the like. Judged exclusively on its merit, this phrase is quite as legitimate according to the genius of the language as the old but connate idiom, "Go to," familiar by frequent occurrence in Shakespeare's drama and in the English Bible, now marked obsolete after a long and honorable career.

Slang words and phrases must show their credentials when they seek to enter at the dictionary's portal, and the chief of these credentials is utility.

### Automobile Like a Bicycle

One of the most interesting developments in the automobile line is the car that runs on two wheels, on the same plan as the bicycle. The wheels are placed one in front and one at the rear, tandem, and two small side wheels support the car when it goes slowly or stands. These wheels are automatically lifted from the ground when the car runs at 20 miles an hour or more. The car is described at some length in the November number of Popular Mechanics.

### Communication Between Earth and Mars

Sober letters from studious people giving information to the public on the topic of the possible communication between earth and Mars are occasionally seen in the newspapers. Lately the editor of the Scientific American has written to the New York Times about the flashes from Mars which some people try to think are attempts of Mars to communicate with the earth. Astronomers, this authority writes, prefer to consider these flashes as sudden glints of sunlight reflected from certain portions of the planet. This writer says that to sketch some simple Euclidean diagram on one of the vast level spaces of the earth, like the Sahara or the plains of the Americas, might be the first step, assuming that there are intelligent beings on Mars who would recognize the mathematical idea conveyed by the diagram. Then they might answer with another proposition which would be equally intelligible to the savants of earth. After that a system of picture writing might be worked out which would convey some notion of terrestrial things to Mars and vice versa.

Now, of course, this is all speculation. Yet the mere fact that such things are considered by humanity hints the enormously wider range of human thought than was prevalent a century ago, when it was a huge joke to fancy man flying in the air in a heavier-than-air machine.

## SUPREMACY OF DIVINE MIND

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE statement found repeatedly in the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, that "all is Mind," is one that may at first seem incomprehensible to the reader, nevertheless it cannot be ignored by any one desiring an understanding of scientific Christianity. This declaration has aroused no little controversy and even ridicule among those who regard the universe as material, and yet it is the conclusion to which we all necessarily come if the Bible is to be regarded as authentic in its account of creation. Paul says in Hebrews, "The worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear."

In the beginning" we are told in Genesis, "God created the heaven and the earth." This might be stated, "Mind expressed itself and creation was manifested," or "God said and it was done." So we have Mind manifested in its own expression, which includes the universe and man. Who shall look upon this creation and find any evil thing there since "God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good?"

Let us approach the subject from another viewpoint. The evidences of existence everywhere present demand an explanation. Whence came they? How were they classified, arranged and brought under the control of any semblance of law or rules of action? That the human concept of the universe is imperfect and distorted does not change the fact that it really does exist, and that it is an evidence of the manifestation of Mind. A false concept or a counterfeit is a lie about a genuine original. By reversal it must yield to the true. In nature we find arrangement, order and sequence which is indicative of intelligence. Suppose a man were to pick up a watch on a desolate island. Would he ever think of classing it with the products of the island, or imagine that its parts had come together by chance, or argue that in its well balanced and thoroughly adjusted works there was no evidence of intelligence? How much more perfect are the works of nature, even to our mystified and imperfect conception, than any mechanical production! This reasoning must bring us to the same conclusion as do the Scriptures, namely, that all creation is Mind manifested.

The universe being the expression of Mind it must be subordinate and subject to that Mind, because the effect cannot control the cause. Since therefore every condition, action and manifestation is dependent on the existence of Mind it is evident that Mind alone must be the absolute and supreme, and since Mind and God are one we are compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of God. This is coordinate with the thought expressed by Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 492) that "All is Mind and Mind's idea," or as she phrases it in the "scientific statement of being" (p. 468), "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all."

What is the nature of this supreme Mind which creates and controls the entire universe? It must be everywhere hence omnipresent, it must be all powerful, hence omnipotent, it must be all understanding, hence omniscient. In contemplation of such might and majesty the prophet wrote, "Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out heaven with the span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance?" Such a Being must be perfect, for imperfection could find no place in infinite wisdom. Being perfect it follows that He is manifested in a perfect universe, and since He is omnipresent and omnipotent there can be no other universe. The recognition of this truth is an important step toward overcoming the fear of discord and belief in confusion of every kind. To know that what is imperfect or erroneous cannot be real because it has no existence in infinite consciousness gives us hope and courage to meet and overcome it with the understanding and recognition of that which is real and eternal.

Making this application practical we shall meet a condition of sickness with perfect assurance, because sickness, being a faulty concept of existence, cannot be an expression of perfect Mind and therefore cannot be real. Since divine Mind and its manifestation fills all space, is infinite, only health can be present. A realization of this frees from the false bondage since only the truth is power. In the words of the Master, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." As it is with sickness, so is it with every other discordant condition in human experience, whether it be a business difficulty, a family trouble, a social disturbance or a political wrong. When it is realized that the perfect condition as the manifestation of infinite Mind must be the only real and present entity, then the unreality, the falsity, the nothingness of everything imperfect

or evil is made plain and good is demonstrated.

The attainment of this realization, however, requires spiritualization of thought; it cannot be gained by mere human reasoning and will power. It must be the result of the heart's desire to know and obey the divine will, and to be submissive to that will—in short, to live in obedience to the first commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me [Spirit]." It means a giving up of preconceived notions and false prejudices. As Mrs. Eddy so well puts it in Science and Health (pp. 323, 324), "Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea. . . . The purification of sense and self is a proof of progress. 'Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.'"

## Science And Health

With  
Key to  
the  
Scriptures

The Text Book of  
Christian Science by

MARY  
BAKER  
EDDY

A complete list of  
Mrs. Eddy's works  
on Christian Science  
with descriptions  
and prices  
will be sent upon  
application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and  
St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS.



What football adjunct?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE  
Hatfield (W. Va.).

### Soap Plant

Soaproot is an interesting kind of plant that is very common in California and is quite as useful as its name implies. The plant has grasslike, crinkled leaves and they appear low on the ground in spring, sprouting from a bulb that is a good deal like an onion. If the fiber is removed the bulb may be used just like a cake of soap in water. It makes a lather and is cleansing.

### Greeks and Education

Some idea of how much the immigrant Greeks of the United States love education is seen in the fact that in the communities where there are many Greeks, as in Lowell, Mass., for example, evening schools for the working people are almost always to be found. Greeks always prove to be good students, so an article in the Churchman says, and well mannered.

### SQUARE RIGGER OF AMERICAN COAST

SHE came slowly down the bay, barely making head, for all her towering masses of dark canvas, against the strong flood tide, begins a sketch by Henry Adams Bellows in the Bellman. He goes on: Only the quiet ripple under her curving forefoot told that she was moving at all. The light morning wind filled her sails just enough to hold them steady, and now and then, as she slipped through a calm space, the big jib would flap lazily for a moment as if shaking itself before settling down to work again. We could see no life on her decks, save for a meandering cat on the windward bulwarks. A sort of dirty statue was perched aft on the wheel box, which served it as a pedestal, but no motion indicated that this inert object was really alive and in charge of the ship. We knew she had once been a whaler; a pair of massive oak davits on her rail had survived from the days when the lookout's call of "Whale off the starboard bow!" would send half a dozen men tumbling into the hanging whaleboat ready to be lowered, crew and all, to go in chase of the monster. But it was long since she had set out on one of those eventful voyages, some of them 30 months in length, which used to be the great romances of this part of the New England coast. She was now only a trader, bound for the Azores probably. . . .

We drew off to windward, and ran along close beside her. Her sides were scarred and battered, and here and there a wooden patch, perilously close to the waterline, had been nailed on to lend a doubtful strength to some particularly damaged plank. A couple of dusky, unwashed foremast hands stuck their heads over the rail, and eyed us with languid interest. There seemed to be scarcely even a memory of "the beauty and mystery of the ships" about this slow-moving, grimy craft—nothing more than the rhythmic lift and fall of the

huge bowsprit and the glittering ripple beneath it.

All at once, as so often happens with a southerly wind, the breeze freshened, and with the change the ship was suddenly transformed. The ripple beneath the forefoot became a series of cascades of luminous spray. The ship heeled to the breeze, hiding from us the squalid decks. The sails tugged impatiently at the yards and sheets, and in their powerful action their dinginess was lost sight of. The statue on the wheel box became suddenly animated, and one of the hands darted up the rigging to cast loose the main royal lashings.

Hitherto we had sailed contemptuously alongside with slackened sheets in order not to go too fast for our huge companion. Now she began to draw steadily away. We had been abreast of the foremast when the wind freshened; soon the mizenmast passed us, then the helm-mast; then we were astern of her once more, gazing up into the heaped masses of sail. Then, one by one, the separate details grew fainter, merging into the stretches of sails and rigging.

For nearly half a century that ship had known all the oceans. . . . In a glory of sunlight and flashing blue water the old square-rigger sped past the light-house that marks the lower end of the bay, and we could see her great masts begin to away as she felt the long roll of the open sea.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, October 30, 1913

### Nations and the Compulsion of History

A SCHOLAR-HISTORIAN President of the United States, summoned to take part in rededication of a patriotic monument as memorable in its associations as is Congress hall, must inevitably react upon his environment somewhat differently from an executive of another type and with a different education. So says theory, and recent events justify the prediction. The speeches of President Wilson last Saturday, made in the city of brotherly love and at Swarthmore College, have a touch characteristic of the man who uttered them. Himself now molding history in a swift and forceful way, he is sensitive to everything that reminds him of "the molding power of history itself." He feels "a compulsion of men, a compulsion of examples . . . of public service shot through with principle and honor." Yet so complex are national life and governmental policy today compared with the simple circumstances of the revolutionary and constitution-forming periods, that the "compulsions" of historic, personal and collective action do not always suffice to show the way. A man of conscience, therefore, must fall back upon the enduring fundamentals of ethics and of democracy that apply to all times. Obedient to these, contemporary complexities can be simplified, and only so.

Giving this abstract definition of his general attitude a more concrete application, the President, in his talk to the students of Swarthmore, summed up for his Quaker hearers the essence of his policy toward Mexico, a policy which his critics at home and in Europe are variously denominating as "Puritan," "romantic" and "Quixotic," according as they please to select epithets. Thus defined by him, his policy is that the influence of the nation shall be cast against and not for a government stained by blood and unsupported by the consent of the governed.

As during the presidency of Porfirio Diaz and under the administration of the department of state by Mr. Root, Mexico joined with the United States in bringing joint pressure upon the Central American states for the suppression of revolution and a cessation of violence and war, and as all the formal utterances of Pan-American statesmen and diplomats for the past decade have urged as an ideal the basing of American republicanism on law and order and the rule of the people, it is difficult to see in the present attitude of the administration any serious departure from national convictions of the near past. And all consideration of the Mexican problem should include the fact that, to date, the Huerta administration has not had the recognition of the Argentine republic, Brazil and Chile.

### Civil Service Advocates Are Vigilant

PRESIDENT WILSON'S recent failure to veto the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, with its rider affecting the status of subordinates of United States marshals and internal revenue collectors, was bound to draw from the National Civil Service League some expression of dissent. A body so constituted is foreordained to go on record against this method of hold-up of the President by Congress. But there are special grounds for the league's present disapprobation. The President, in his memorandum relative to the bill and its questionable rider, argued that the offices of deputy collector and deputy marshal were never intended to be included under the civil service law. The league produces chapter and verse from rulings of past officials showing that quite the contrary has been both the theory and practice of the treasury department. Moreover it claims that since these subordinates have been chosen on a merit basis, the cost of collections per \$100 has decreased 39 per cent.

On the face of the evidence produced by the league, it is difficult to see how the President, with his recently proclaimed adherence to the merit system, can fail to issue an executive order to collectors and marshals which will have the effect of retaining the merit system. The league's officials argue that such power inheres in the executive, notwithstanding any congressional action. Certain it is that recent Presidents, by use of executive authority, for which there must be some semblance of authority in law, have often defeated the reactionaries of Congress seeking for spoils.

President Wilson is not to be exempt from the vigilance of an organization that has camped on the trails of his predecessors and has never quit without gaining their desired ends. He may not like the espionage any better than his forerunners have, at first. But in the course of time he may find out that his lynx-eyed critics are his best friends. The more complete and logically developed a merit system, the less a President has to do with patronage. Merely as a matter of personal defense every President sooner or later builds a new tier along the merit wall that shuts him and his successors off from the necessity of spoils mongering. The President is still new at his job. The league is old enough to have its roots deep in the soil of wisdom and experience.

### Federating Servants of Beauty

THE National Institute of Arts and Letters, in a very timely and discerning way, has planned to accept the invitation of sixteen of the artistic and cultural societies of Chicago and will hold its annual meeting this year west of the Hudson, a decision which in itself is a sign of diminishing eastern provincialism and egotism. The institute's affiliated bodies—the National Sculpture Society, the National Academy of Design, the American Institute of Architects and the American Academy of Arts and Letters—also will be represented among Chicago's guests, like other organizations devoted to fostering music and the drama. So that when the hosts and their distinguished visitors sit down, Nov. 13 to 15, to discuss ways and means of widening and deepening popular taste for art and literature, there will be a fine opportunity for authoritative discussion.

Certainly plans never have been laid on so large a scale for so thoroughly representative a gathering of the kind, at least not in the United States. If the assembly does nothing else than create a sense of solidarity among artists using different mediums of

expression it will justify its being. But it should pass beyond this to constructive action, to planning by which the vast educational machinery of the nation can be made to contribute more than it now does to the making of artists and superior craftsmen.

How crying the need is for a larger supply of American-born craftsmen who can carry out the grandiose and also truly great conceptions of some of our American architects, is set forth by Ralph Adams Cram in the October number of Art and Progress. Abandonment of definite, concrete and inspiring religious conviction; disregard of the sound principles of law and order and obedience, and disappearance of the independent and self-respecting workman—these are this artist's assignment of causes for the state in which American society finds itself today when, perchance, it rises to the task of building a thing of beauty.

An assembly of the kind projected and directed by the American academy can hardly meet without considering, at some of the sessions at least, some of the collateral moral and economic aspects of esthetics as related to democracy.

THE urgent deficiency appropriation bill, signed by the President after much hesitation occasioned by a provision obnoxious to the sentiment of the country with regard to the merit system, contained several commendable clauses. One, at least, will give universal satisfaction in the United States. This was an item making a conditional allowance for a memorial building to be erected in Washington in honor of the heroic women of the civil war. When the idea of doing something that might appropriately commemorate woman's part in the great rebellion was first broached in Congress, the proposition was that the "loyal" women of the country only should be thus honored. It is significant of the happy change wrought in northern public opinion in recent years that scarcely a word of protest was raised when an amendment was offered striking out the word "loyal" and inserting the word "heroic." Thus the names of those women who took an active and a worthy part in behalf of both sections during the trying years from 1860 to 1865 will be shown equal respect in the arrangement of the tablets.

It would be difficult to imagine any undertaking engaged in since the strife of those weary years was hushed, with the purpose of banishing the old antagonisms between the sections, that has been more impressive or can be more effective than this. The memorial to the women of the Union and to the women of the confederacy jointly must serve to instill into the thought of this and of coming generations the all-important fact that the old account between the American North and South is settled, finally and forever. The women and men of the civil war period who were moved on both sides by honest convictions and patriotic motives have for the most part passed from the scene. Those who follow them are and will be better able than their contemporaries to take a broad-minded, charitable view of their work, whether it was for or against the sectional sentiment of the period; and the only thing that will be remembered—the one remembrance that will endure—is that they gave their all freely and nobly for what they believed to be the right.

### The Onion in Practical Economics

IT OUGHT to be said, as a matter of common justice to one of the most popular and yet most calumniated of garden vegetables, that the onion has displayed a dignified reserve throughout the entire controversy over the high cost of living. It appears to have been entirely content to remain in the background while potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, turnips, celery, lettuce and even radishes have pressed themselves continuously upon public attention. But it appears that the onion could not altogether escape the notoriety it has thus far consistently shunned. A railroad manager who is fond of talking to the cultivators of the soil, and who likes particularly to dwell upon garden truck in its relation to the daily life of the people, made a statement not long since, it seems, to the effect that onions which brought the growers only \$821,000 in a single year cost the consumers \$8,212,000.

An editor in the very heart of the onion belt of the great Southwest of the United States rises to question the accuracy of this statement. Onions, as he views it, pass only through a few hands between grower and consumer. "If 9 cents stuck to their fingers in passing the 10 from the customer to the consumer," he says, "it would mean such an abnormal profit that men would leave all other occupations in order to handle onions. The mere fact that they do not do so throws doubt upon the figures. There is no monopoly in handling onions. If the middlemen get 9 cents to the grower's 1, the grower must be a very stupid fellow indeed not to become a middleman."

It is difficult to verify the figures named by the railroad manager; perhaps it would be impossible to do so unless estimates be accepted. But this does not materially strengthen the position of his critic. As a matter of fact onions do pass through many hands, as a rule, from the time they leave the grower until they reach the consumer. This statement, of course, has reference to the dried onion. Like many other commodities it is moved backward and forward, distributed and redistributed, until in the course of things it may, after traveling thousands of miles, find its way again to the neighborhood in which it was grown. The onion is often handled by the carload, by the ton, by the barrel, by the bushel, by the peck, by the dozen, even by the half-dozen, before it finds its way finally to the kitchen. It is among the probabilities, at least, that during this frequent handling nobody obtains in the handling of it an exorbitant or an abnormal profit. As is the case in a thousand and one other instances, the enormous expense incident to a clumsy system of distribution is widely spread so that the margin of profit in the handling of the onion is very low at every stage of the process.

The fault, at any rate, does not lie with the onion. It will grow almost anywhere. There is no reason why it should be pulled and hauled everywhere, unless one may be found in the senseless modern custom of shipping everything to common centers that they may be reshipped to other common centers, and that they may accumulate at every shipment cost which the consumer must meet. The onion did not voluntarily enter into this discussion, yet its disposition here as elsewhere is to apologize for even a seeming intrusion.

### To Heroic Women of the Civil War

WORCESTER, in central Massachusetts, is making a vigorous effort to improve upon the name of its principal thoroughfare. Ambitious and expanding, the city finds "Main street" ordinary, provincial, reducing the place to the level of the rustic village. Would New York tolerate Main street in place of Broadway, or Boston give over its appropriation of the most honored of American names for the short, descriptive but homely title? And if not, why should Worcester be content? Street nomenclature has put ingenuity to extreme test and found it deficient. Rarely are the signs truthful in their description—Pine streets with never a pine, Green streets that have no touch of verdure, avenues that lead nowhere, squares that are triangular and round, terraces that are plain levels, roads that are no more than three blocks in length. Out of the limited store of stock names, familiar ones are used over and over with poor regard to utility as a guide. Boston makes no effort to relieve itself of the confusion of four Chestnut streets, an equal number of Cedar streets, and even a freer use of the local favorites, Harvard being applied to three streets, three avenues, four places, a road and a square; while the name of greatest honor, Washington, extends to six streets, three avenues and six places, with a square and a terrace to add to the confusion. The value of a street name being less as a monument than as a guide to the location, the courage seems lacking that would remove the manifold process and clear up the directory, or there is inability to find substitutes that have not already been appropriated.

If Worcester can remove the longstanding name of its chief way and adopt a better it will deserve credit for accomplishing what has rarely been done. But it will do well to proceed with caution, not to be led into the fantastic in its escape from the homely. The need of brevity will bar the obvious Quinsigamond. The synonyms of Main are few and we cannot think that Principal, or Great, will suit the searchers for the unusual. Cosmopolitan would be fitly descriptive of the resort of many nationalities and there is precedent for the briefer form, Cosmos. A grand old family title of New England has peculiar claim to the favor of this substantial city and Lincoln street would be an honor, recalling the worthy Governor with Worcester relationships, and the great President of the same origin.

Whatever the result, Worcester's effort will enlist the sympathy of the people of all towns who know the paucity of pleasing and practicable street names. At the moment it may only be predicted that from all excursions of fancy and exploration, the city will return to the ancient title, with its advantage of being brief and exactly descriptive, even if homely.

ATTENDANTS on the recent Mohonk conference regretted the inability of Indian Commissioner Cato Sells to keep his engagement to be present and define his policy. He has the advantage of coming from a region of the country where concrete interest in the Indian's status as a property owner and as a citizen is acute, and where the more practical aspects of the problem are fully known. For his own better equipment in performance of duties that have to be carried out with ideals as well as practicalities in mind, it would be well for him to undergo the experience of criticism which Mohonk proffers.

He is to be congratulated, and so is the country, on his recent choice of an assistant, Edgar B. Merritt, whose views on administration of the Indian affairs of the nation the Monitor, in days past, has had the privilege of making public and of commending. A native of Arkansas, a lawyer by profession, Mr. Merritt five years ago entered the department of the interior and was assigned to the Indian bureau. In mastery of the details of his new work and in zeal as a worker he soon became preeminent. But in addition he had a conscience which was on the side of the Indian as over against the latter's enemies in and out of the governmental service.

For some years friends of the Indian who are conversant with conditions of the Indian service have cherished the hope that some day Mr. Merritt would come to a place of power. Now he has arrived, and they look to him for results.

SOMETIME a President will refuse absolutely to sign an urgent deficiency appropriation bill containing distasteful clauses, and then Congress will be compelled to shoulder all the responsibility for interruption of public business.

MANHATTAN has nine buildings of over thirty stories, and it is no easy matter to get them all into every view of the skyline.

WHILE work proceeds apace on the powerful Hawaiian plant of the corporation which is girdling the world with its wireless system of news transmission, projectors of another enterprise of the same kind uniting Asia and America have been busy in the far north. Where Alaska and Siberia reach out toward each other so fraternally, tentative stations have been established, the United States army forces in the far north cooperating; and now comes word of the successful transmission of intelligence across a relatively narrow space—as such things go—but nevertheless an important and as yet undeveloped portion of the world. Asia and America, Russia and the United States, now have a new bond of interest, a new route of communication. In the course of time the possibilities just demonstrated as practicable will be given commercial backing and put on a working basis, a result that will be hastened by all ventures, private or governmental, that tie Alaska closer to the United States in economic and industrial ways.

There is in this event a certain sentimental interest as well as prophetic import. Russia once more comes in touch with a former possession, one that she undervalued two generations ago and passed over to the United States for a comparatively insignificant sum. What the future has in store for northernmost America and Asia as man triumphs successively over natural obstacles that long daunted him, who can say? But as of old Asiatics presumably found their way to the Americas by way of the Siberian-Alaskan route, so today the proximity of the two continents in polar regions piques man's curiosity and enterprise. The scheme of an inter-continental traffic highway and waterway may yet come true.

### Street Naming Taxes Ingenuity

### Friend of Indians Gets His Chance

### Transpacific Wireless in Polar Regions